The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

☞ For further important news see Fourth Page.

The Great Military Movement.

The authorized statement by the Washington *Republican* that Lieut. Gen. GRANT has moved his forces across the Rapidan, fully confirms our own made yesterday morning.

Up to the hour when the news was permitted to be made public in Washington, all his movements were successful, and the belief was fully entertained that LEE had been compelled, as the result of GRANT's first move, to abandon the strong position behind his works, and would, it was thonght, either fight at Chancellorsville or retreat to Richmond, the latter course being the one generally predicted. In that event, the investment of the rebel Capital would speedily follow.

Gen. SMITH has moved up the Peninsula from Yorktown, and our forces occupied West Point yesterday.

The reports from SHERMAN are not so late. They state that there had been a change in the time of his moving. It is not improbable, however, that he is in motion.

The Government keeps a close censorship over the telegraph; therefore it is impossible to say when further reports will be received.

—At three o'clock this (Friday) morning, we received information that up to a late hour yesterday everything was progressing favorably with our army. It is highly probable there may be no serious engagement with the enemy for a day or two.

THE House of Representatives, Washington City, yesterday, by a vote of seventy-one to sixty-two, passed the bill authorizing an appropriation of $700,000 for the re-imbursement of the State of Pennsylvania, for expenditures incurred in calling out the Militia during LEE'S Invasion of the State in June and July last.

From Cairo and Below.

COTTON MARKETS.

ATTACK ON THE PETREL A SURPRISE.

Enemy Removing Guns to Yazoo City.

GEN. HURLBUT'S ADDRESS.

Reported Capture of a Train---Gen. Steele.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, from Memphis for Louisville, arrived at Cairo, May 4th, with 450 bales of cotton, and Memphis dates of May 3d. No news.

There is great activity in the Memphis cotton market. Middling continues unabated; market firm and all offerings taken at advanced rates. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours were 810 bales from Helena and Little Rock. Middling, strict middling, 68@69; good, 71@73; fair, 75.

The steamer Wilson has arrived with three barges laden with cotton. Her cargo consisted of the same as mentioned in a former dispatch.

The Dispatch Line steamer Memphian, Eight officers of the gunboat Petrel came up on the Wilson. The attack on the boat was a complete surprise. One broadside was given by the enemy, when the commander of the Petrel ordered the boat to be fired to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is believed that the firing was ineffectual. She carried eight 24-pounder brass howitzers and a number of small arms. She had ammunition and stores for six months, all of which, with the boat, is a loss to the Government.

It has been learned that the enemy were removing guns to Yazoo City, where they had a battery posted when the Petrel passed, and which they used against her without serious damage.

Gen. Hurlbut issued his farewell address to the 16th army corps. He states the manner in which the corps had been scattered and reduced until there were not enough left for offensive operations; that they have lost no honor by not performing impossibilities; that they are now receiving additional strength, and that a day of reckoning with the enemy will soon come, I shall rejoice in your success. Whatever may happen to individuals the cause remains as precious as ever.

The dispatch boat W. H. Brown, which left Alexandria on the 24th, arrived Monday evening, and brings the following news from Gen. Banks' command. The larger portion of our troops were in the town of Alexandria, when the Brown left, and the balance were in supporting distance. When Gen. Banks withdrew from Grand Ecore, the enemy followed, and when a short distance from Cane river attacked our rear, which was commanded by Franklin, but were repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men, and nine pieces of artillery. Alexandria has been placed in a fortified condition, and were still being extended when the Brown left, although no immediate attack was apprehended.

Guerrillas, under command of Quantrell, and other leaders, are infesting both banks of Red river, and have already committed many depredations, having captured and burned the steamer Hastings, and fired into the steamer Benefit, killing the captain and two of the crew, besides wounding several others. The enemy have artillery, but what kind of guns was used in the attack on the Benefit. It is feared that they may be able to seriously interfere with the navigation of the river.

The steamer Prairie State, which left Pine Bluff on Tuesday, brings intelligence that last week a train of 240 wagons, guarded by a portion of the 6th Missouri, 18th Illinois, and 13th and 5th Indiana cavalry while returning from Camden, whither they had been sent with supplies for Gen. Steele, were attacked within thirty miles of Pine Bluff by a large force of rebels, supposed to be under command of Gen. Marmaduke, and after brave resistance were overcome, with the total loss of their guns and men, those not killed being taken prisoners. This train reached the Bluff the day after the fight, by a small party who made their escape from the enemy, and reported Marmaduke to have taken one Napoleon gun and howitzer of artillery with the command, being seven pieces of different sizes. As this party made their escape in the early part of the action we hope that further news may be better.

The steamer Prairie State brings intelligence that the enemy are felling trees in the Washita River, below Camden, completely destroying the navigation of that stream, thereby cutting off communication by water with Gen. Steele's command.

THE ARMY RATION.—The present ration consists of bread, pork or beef, coffee and sugar; weighs thirty-two or forty ounces, and occupies one hundred cubic inches in the pack. For this Professor Horsford proposes to substitute a ration consisting of fresh beef prepared in the form of sausage, properly seasoned, compressed so as to expel nearly all the moisture, and of course without bone or other unsalable parts. Three ounces of beef prepared in the way he describes would make a full meat ration. Instead of hard bread he proposes eight ounces roasted ground wheat, or eleven ounces of self-raising flour, which he shows will be an adequate substitute for the present bread ration. Eight days' ration at present weigh from sixteen to twenty pounds, and occupy a bulk of over eight hundred cubic inches; the substitute of Professor Horsford would occupy but two hundred and fifty cubic inches, and he asserts that, with the help of mules to carry additional supplies of sausaged beef and roasted wheat, an army of one hundred thousand men might safely cut adrift from its base for an operation requiring thirty or forty days. He would use a concentrated preparation of coffee, properly sweetened, which could be mixed as easily with cold as with warm water; and he urges that the government should furnish tobacco as part of the ration. In this, every person who has served in the war, or who has ever undergone hardship or exposure of any kind, will agree with him. On the march or in the bivouac, a pipe is the promoter of cheerfulness; it adds to the endurance of the soldier, and fortifies his body against malaria and disease. To make the improvement complete, Professor Horsford proposes that each soldier shall be enabled to cook his own rations, something which Napoleon declared to be necessary to efficiency. He does this by "enclosing the regulation canteen in two closely-fitting concave sheet-iron pans, held in place by a fork and spoon locked together, and which may be detached at pleasure. The soldier is provided with a plate, frying-pan, bakepan, cup, fork and spoon—these take the place of similar articles now carried in a less convenient way—with which the soldier can prepare his ration, or cook anything he may get on the march."

General Sherman's Army—The Movement Deferred.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. May 1.

This was the day on which the armies at Huntsville and Chattanooga were expected to move. It is reported this morning, however, that the movement has, for some reason, been deferred. There is probably a new order in the programme. It has been found out to a certainty that many of the rebel troops in Johnston's army, have gone to Richmond. The discovery of this fact may have something to do with the revocation of the order for a forward movement.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

On to Richmond.

Our Army Across the Rapidan.

No Serious Opposition to Crossing.

LEE FALLING BACK.

He is Compelled to Leave his Strong Position.

GRANT'S FIRST MOVE.

Fight at Chancellorsville.

OR RACE TO RICHMOND.

RICHMOND MUST FALL.

WASHINGTON, May 5—2 o'clock, P. M.

The *Republican* has just issued an extra, containing the following important intelligence:

We feel authorized to state, since it cannot now afford information to the enemy, that the Army of the Potomac has advanced towards Richmond, and the struggle for the rebel capitol has begun. Our army moved on Tuesday night, and has now crossed the Rapidan. The crossing was made at Jacob's, Culpepper, Germania and United States fords, and was effected without serious opposition. Lee has been compelled to fall back from the strong position where he has held us at bay all winter. Whether he will make a stand this side of the defenses of Richmond, we are not advised. It is the opinion of some that he will fight at Chancellorsville. Every hour may now bring us news of a battle, but we are inclined to the belief that it will be a foot race for Richmond. The rebel capital will undoubtedly be flanked and invested, should Lee's army occupy its defenses, and the country may reasonably hope that this time it will fall.

THE FT. PILLOW MASSACRE.

Report of the Special Committee.

FIENDISH ACTS OF THE REBELS.

Children Forced to Face their Murderers

WASAINGTON, May 5.

The following is an extract from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

Although your Committee were instructed to inquire only in relation to the attack, capand massacre at Fort Pillow, they have deemed it proper to take some testimony in reference to the operations of Forrest and his command immdiately preceding and subsequent to that horrible transaction. It will appear from the testimony thus taken that the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow were not the results of passion excited by the heat of conflict, but were the results of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced.

Even if the uncertainty of the fate of those officers and men belonging to colored regiments, who have heretofore been taken by the rebels, has failed to convince the authorities of our Government of the fact, the testimony herewith submitted must convince even the most skeptical that it is the intention of the rebel authorities not to recognize the officers and men of our colored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war. The declaration of Forrest and his officers, both before and after the capture of Fort Pillow, as testified to by such as have escaped, after being taken by him; the threats contained in the various demands for surrender made at Paducah, Columbus and other places; the renewal of the massacre the morning after the capture of Fort Pillow; the statements made by rebel officers to the officers of our gunboats who received the few survivors of Fort Pillow—all go to show conclusively the policy they have determined to adopt. It was at Fort Pillow the brutality and cruelty of the rebels were most fearfully exhibited.

The Committee then detail at length the taking of the fort, and then proceed to say: Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without parallel in civilized warfare, which needed but the tomahawk and scalping knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages. The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex. White and black soldiers, civilians, the officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work. Men, women and children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, beaten and hacked with sabres. Some of the children, not more than ten years old, were forced to stand up and face their murderers while being shot. The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even tearing down the hospital buildings, and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there, unable to offer the least resistance. All over the hill-side the work of murder was going on. Numbers of our men were collected together in line or in groups, and deliberately shot. Some were shot while in the river, while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into the water, many of them still living, but unable to make exertions to save themselves from drowning. Some of the rebels stood upon the top of the hill, or a short distance from its side, and called our soldiers to come up to them, and as they aproached, shot them down in cold blood, and if guns or pistols missed fire, ordered them to stand there until they were again prepared to fire. All the while were heard cries of, "No quarter," "No quarter," "Kill the d—d niggers," "Shoot them down." All who asked for mercy were answered by the most cruel taunts and sneers. Some were spared for a time only to be murdered under circumstances of greater barbarity. No cruelty which the most fiendish malice could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier, who was wounded in the leg so as to be unable to walk, was made to stand up while his tormentors shot him. Others who were wounded and unable to stand up, were held up and again shot. One negro, who had been ordered by a rebel officer to hold his horse, was killed by him when he remounted. Another, a mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was seen by Chalmers, who at once ordered him to put him down and shoot him, which was done.

The huts and tents in which many of the wounded had sought shelter were set on fire both that night and the next morning, while the wounded were still in them. Those only escaping who were able to get themselves out, and who could prevail on others less injured to help them out; and even some of these thus seeking to escape the flames were met by these ruffians and shot down or had their brains beaten out. One man was deliberately fastened down to the floor of a tent, face upwards, by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him, so that he could not possibly escape and then the tent was set on fire. Another was nailed to the side of a building outside of the fort and then the building set on fire and burned. The charred remains of five or six bodies were afterwards found, all but one so much disfigured and consumed by the flames that they could not be identified, and the identification of that one is not absolutely certain, although there can hardly be a mistake. It was the body of Lieut. Albertson, Quartermaster of the 13th Virginia cavalry, and a native of Tennessee.

These scenes of murder and cruelty closed when night came on, only to be renewed the next morning, when the demons carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any other wounded yet alive, and those they found were deliberately shot. Scores of the dead and wounded were found there the day of the massacre by the men from some of our gunboats, who were permitted to go ashore and collect the wounded and bury the dead. The rebels themselves had made a pretense of burying a great many of their victims, but had merely thrown them into the trenches and ditches about the fort, and the little hollows and ravines on the hill-side, covering them partially with earth. Portions of their heads and faces, hands and feet were found protruding in every direction, and even when your committee visited the spot, two weeks after, although parties of men had been sent out from time to time to bury the bodies unburied, and rebury the others, and were even then engaged in the same work, there we found the evidence of this murder and cruelty most painfully evident. We saw bodies still unburied there at some distance from the fort, of sick men who had been met fleeing from the hospital and beaten down and brutally murdered, and their bodies left where they had fallen.

Many other instances of equally ferocious cruelty might be enumerated, but the Committee feel compelled to refrain from giving here more of the heart-sickening details, and refer to the statements contained in the voluminous testimony herewith submitted. These statements were obtained by them from eye-witnesses and sufferers. Many of them, as they were examined by your Committee, were lying upon beds of pain and suffering, some so feeble that their lips could with difficulty tell their story. But two officers are known to be living, and they are wounded—one of them, a Captain Porter, may even now be dead; no hope was entertained of his recovery. Of the men, from three to four hundred are known to have been killed at Fort Pillow, at least thirty of whom were known to be murdered in cold blood after the fort was in possession of the rebels, and our men had thrown down their arms and ceased to offer resistance. When your Committee arrived at Memphis, they found and examined a man named McLogan, who had been conscripted by some of Forrest's forces, but who, with other conscripts, had succeeded in making his escape. He testifies that while two companies of rebel troops, with Maj. Bradford and many other prisoners, were on their march from Brownsville to Jackson, Tenn., Maj. Bradford was taken by five rebels, led about fifty yards, and deliberately shot in view of all those assembled. He fell instantly, killed by three musket balls, even while asking that his life might be spared. As he fought them manfully, he was deserving of a better fate. The motive for this murder seems to have been that, although a native of the South, he remained loyal to his government. The testimony herewith submitted contains many statements made by rebels that they did not intend to treat home-made Yankees, as they termed loyal Southerners, any better than negro troops.

There is one circumstance connected with the events herein narrated, which your Committee cannot permit to pass unnoticed: The testimony herewith submitted, discloses the most astounding and shameful factthat in the morning of the day succeeding the capture of Fort Pillow, the gunboat Silver Cloud, No. 28, the transport Platte Valley and the gunboat New Era No. 7, landed at Fort Pillow under a flag of truce, for the purpose of receiving the few wounded there and burying the dead. While they were doing this, the rebel General Chalmers and other rebel officers came down to the landing and some of them went on the boats. Notwithstanding the evidences of rebel atrocities and barbarity with which the ground was covered, there were some of our army officers on board the Platte Valley, so lost to every feeling of decency, honor and self-respect, as to make themselves disgustfully conspicuous in bestowing civilities and attentions upon the rebel officers, even while boasting of the murders they had committed. Your Committee were unable to ascertain the names of the officers.

They are assured, however, that every effort will be made to find their names and bring them to the punishment they so richly merit.

In relation to the reinforcement of Fort Pillow, it would appear that the troops there stationed were withdrawn on the 25th of January, in order to accompany the expedition of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Hurlbut testifies that he never received any instructions to permanently vacate the post, and deeming it important to occupy it so that the rebels should not interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi by planting artillery there, he sent some troops there about the middle of February, increasing the number afterwards until the garrison amounted to nearly six hundred men. He also states that as soon as he learned that the place was attacked he immediately took measures to send up reinforcements from Memphis, and they were actually embarking when he received information of the capture of the fort. All of which is respectfully submitted. Signed,

B. F. WADE,
A. W. BOOCH.

Adopted by the Committee as their report. Signed, B. F. WADE, Chairman.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---2D SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1864.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the special order, viz.: The bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for the expenses incurred in calling out troops to repel the invasion.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered an addition to the section appropriating $15,000,000 to defray expenses of calling out volunteers, militia and minute men in Pennsylvania, Maryland and other loyal States to repel the rebel raids.

Mr. Garfield said, this subject was before the Committee on Military Affairs, who had requested the War Department to give them all the facts. The Committee were daily expecting a full report in the various classes of claims, it was necessary to have all the facts before the House could take intelligent action. He hoped, therefore, that the amendment of his colleague would not prevail.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, asked why the money should not be appropriated now. There was not in the War Department or elsewhere in Washington evidence of the number of days for which the various classes of men had been called out. The facts were to be determined as the cases arrived.

Mr. Garfield replied that the Secretary of War says there is a large mass of papers from all the States, which he is now collecting, embracing all parties. It is the intention of the Military Committee to introduce a bill providing for a commission to sit during the recess, to whom the papers will be referred, and a report made at the next session of Congress, and then Congress will know what is due, and appropriate the money accordingly.

Mr. Odell, in response to Mr. Smith, said that when the Commissioner appointed as to the claims of Missouri made his report, and the claims were properly audited, Congress would make a special appropriation to cover the amounts, and that the Committee on Military Affairs proposed to pursue a similar course toward other States.

Mr. King, of Mo., made few remarks to show that the gentleman was mistaken.

Mr. Odell referred to the facts to show that $800,000, as the result of the commission, would be paid to the Missouri Home Guards.

Mr. Blaine, of Missouri, said that the Home Guards had been disbanded for some time. He saw no difference between Pennsylvania and the position Missouri occupied before this body last December. The claims of the Pennsylvania militia were as just as those of the Missouri Home Guards.

Mr. Garfield said that farms had been destroyed, &c., but the House had confined itself to paying for quartermaster and commissary stores directly taken, and to cases where the claims had been audited and adjudicated like those of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, advocate l the pending amendment. Ninety-nine out of one hundred who were called out in his State were taken from the plow and the anvil, the shop and machine works. Why should there be delay in their payment?

Mr. Hall, of Mo., explained the reason why a Commission had been appointed concerning the Home Guards of that State. They had been mustered into the service neither of Missouri nor of the United States, but into the service in defiance of law, under a pressing emergency. In the case now before them, there was no occasion for a commission, for the militia of Pennsylvania regularly entered the service, and that State had produced the proper vouchers.

Mr. Randall advocated the bill, and paid a high compliment to the gallantry of the militia of Pennsylvania, but he had good authority for saying, that the recent order of Gen. Meade, about the insubordination of troops, in no way related to the Pennsylvania Reserves. Two or three days ago the only difference which existed between the Government and the Reserves, as to the date of their muster, was satisfactorily settled in the manner indicated by Gen. Meade to the War Department. He mentioned that fact, in order that the common impression that the militia ordered transferred to the Pensylvania Reserves might be stopped and the truth known to the country.

Mr. Stevens made a few remarks to show that the claims of Pennsylvania had been adjudicated, and the payment recommended by the War Department and endorsed by the President. The troops went into actual service.

Mr. Schenck, opposing the bill, said it would be better to appoint a commission to ascertain the amount of the claims, and issue bonds instead of taking them up piecemeal, and in future make an appropriation for their payment.

Mr. Whaley pressed the claims of West Virginia.

Mr. O'Neill, of N. Y., offered an amendment, which was rejected, proposing to refer all claims of the loyal States to three commissioners, to examine and ascertain all amounts due, with a view to future legislation.

Mr. Cox's amendment was rejected by a vote of 43 to 40.

The Committee rose, when the question was stated on the passage of the bill, which appropriates $15,000,000 to reimburse individuals and institutions who had advanced money to pay Pennsylvania soldiers called out by the Governor of Pennsylvania to repel invasion in the summer of 1863, and who were in the actual service of the United States, provided no part of the money be paid to any millitia of any State who refused to be mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. Spaulding moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried—yeas, 66; nays, 80.

The House then, by ten majority, refused to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated.

Mr. Robinson, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Spaulding moved to lay Mr. Robinson's motion on the table, which was decided in the negative by a majority of three. The House then refused to reconsider by which the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 67 against 57.

Mr. Schenck moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs. The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 54 to 80.

The question on the passage of the bill as given above, appropriating $700,000 for the Pennsylvania militia, which was amended by appropriating $5,000,000 to defray the expenses of other loyal states, in repelling raids, came up.

Mr. Morrill moved to lay the bill on the table, but it was decided in the negative. Ayes 57; nays 78.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 71 against 63.

Mr. Morrill moved that evening sessions be dispensed with until further orders, leaving the House to adjourn at such hours as it may see fit.

Mr. Wilson moved that the evenings be devoted to business. This was disagreed to, and Mr. Morrill's motion was adopted.

Mr. Gooch, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report on the Fort Pillow massacre, and moved that 10,000 copies be printed.

Adjourned.

SENATE—Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island, made the opening prayer.

Mr. Sumner presented a substitute for the Committee's amendment to the National Bank bill, increasing the tax on circulation to 1 per cent., on deposits to ½ of 1 per cent., and on capitol stock, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, to ½ of 1 per cent. each half year after January, 1865. The clause in the bill affecting the Bank of Commerce was, on motion of Mr. Sherman, amended so as to allow the Comptroller of the Currency to close its affairs when its capital shall be less than five millions and surplus less than 20 per cent.

Senate adjourned.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Very Latest

Movements of the Enemy

LEE RETREATING TO RICHMOND.

BALDY SMITH NOT ATTACKED.

No Fight Up to Wednesday Evening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 6—3 o'clock A. M.

We are prohibited from sending anything concerning army movements, but as the prohibition does not extend to the enemy's movements, we are enabled to say that there is good evidence for supposing that General Lee is retreating towards Richmond with all possible speed. The Government does not expect any news from General Grant for three or four days. Rumors pointing to an attack by Lee upon General Smith's forces are groundless.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Brandy Station, having left there last night (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock, reports that up to that time there had been no hostilities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Department Investigation.

THE PENSACOLA AFFAIR.

National Bank Bill Amendments.

BRIDGING THE OHIO RIVER.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Treasury Department Investigation.

The Select Committee on the Treasury Department had several meetings. The investigation thus far is confined to the printing of fractional currency and other paper money in the department, and directed especially to three points: Cost and excellence of work as compared with that of private companies, and whether proper checks and guards against fraud have been employed. Mr. Clark, the head of the Printing Bureau, and detective Col. Baker, have been examined. No conclusion has been reached.

The Steamer Pensacola Affair.

The captain of the Pensacola, in his examination before the House Naval Committie, said her utmost speed under steam was nine knots and her average speed was from six to eight knots, while she made under sail without steam twelve knots. The Department has decided that the removal of her machinery will be necessary. A board of civil engineers was organized to determine this question. Thirty or forty witnesses have already been examined by the Committee, and some twenty more have been summoned. Thus far nothing has been established against the Navy Department. Mr. Dickerson brought no witnesses to establish the statements in his three days' speech.

Amendments to National Bank Bill.

The Senate took up the National bank bill again to-day, and agreed to minor amendments made in Committee of the Whole. The clause enabling the Bank of Commerce to come under the operations of the act was agreed to by 20 to 12. The clause relative to the rate of interest was debated for an hour, and then put over, that an effort might be made to draw a clause that would be acceptable to all parties. The section relative to the taxation of banks is reached. The question is pending on Sherman's amendment, doubling the rate of taxation proposed by the Finance Committee.

Bridge Over the Ohio.

The Senate Committee on Post Roads reported favorably to-day on the House bill for bridging the Ohio river at the falls.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TAXING NATIONAL BANKS.

Mexican Traitor Vidauri Fled to Texas.

KNOX-BLAIR CASE DECIDED.

BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

ADDITIONAL REVENUE INSPECTORS APPOINTED.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Mr. Chase has prepared an amendment to the Bank bill, which Mr. Sumner will offer today, taxing the National Banks annually two per cent. on circulation, one per cent. on deposits, and one per cent. on capital stock and stocks beyond the amount invested in United States stocks. This is all to be applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. Real estate held by banks is alone to be subject to State, county or municipal taxation.

General Herron reports to the authorities at Washington that Viduarri escaped to Texas at the time of the occupation of Monterey by Juarez.

The House Committee on Elections has decided that Mr. Blair was not duly elected a member from Missouri, and that the contestant, Mr. Knox, is entitled to the seat.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Chandler, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill to prevent smuggling, which provides that after the first day of August next all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles coming into the United States from any foreign country, shall be inspected, and if any dutiable articles shall be found, the trunk, valise, or other envelope, shall be confiscated. The same provision applies to cars or vessels, provided they may be released by the Secretary of the Navy upon payment of fine.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors or revenue for the following districts: Passumaquaddy, Portland, Falmouth, Eastport, Boston and Charlestown, Pembine, Chicago, each eight; Sandusky, one; Cuyahogo three; Erie, one; Dunkirk, one; Buffalo Creek, six; Niagara, two; Genesee, two; Oswego five; Champlain four; To avoid inspection at the first port of arrival, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make regulations for sealing vessels for their final destination and the master or person in charge is made guilty of a felony for selling or disposing of goods until inspected, punishable by a fine of from $500 to $1,000 and imprisonment for five to eight years, Any unauthorized person removing the seal or fastening is punishable by imprisonment from one to ten years, and a fine of from $100 to $500. The informer is entitled to one fourth of the fine collected and one eighth of the nett proceeds of the sale of the forfeited vessel.

The Washington *Republican* contains the announcement of the death of a woman employed in one of the public departments, said to have been produced by abortion. She recently went to New York with a friend, who it is said procured the medicines for her. An investigation is now going on in the case.

NEW YORK, May 5.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post* says: A resolution will soon be reported, from the House Printing Committe, authorizing the publication of all Congressional documents relating to the war. It will make three or four large volumes.

Mr. Sumner supported his amendment at some length. Mr. Chandler supported the amendment, and Mr. Fessenden repilied, speaking against it.

Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

TRAINS STILL RUNNING AS USUAL.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not at all interrupted, but was threatened for a few hours this morning by seventy mounted men, under McNeill, of West Virginia, who came in twenty-eight miles west of Charlestown, and after cutting the telegraph wires, burning several cars, and running half a dozen locomotives off the track, left as suddenly as they appeared, in fear of the approach of General Kelly and his detachment, gathered up at Cumberland and New Creek, who sallied out promptly in search of the marauders. No passengers or freight were rejected or captured, and the trains are running regularly. To prevent a repetition of these raids, a very large force of Ohio Volunteers has already repaired to the scene, by order of the Secretary of War, and Governor Brough. The road is now amply protected.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Opening of the New Soldiers' Home.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Speeches, Music, &c.

Initial Monument in the New Reform.

MEMBERS SIGNING THE COVENANT PLEDGE.

On Thursday evening the opening ceremonies of the new Soldier's Home took place at their rooms, 34 Liberty street. A large audience, comprising the ladies and gentlemen of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, and a large number of invited guests, were present, and the proceedings of the occasion were of an unusually entertaining character. A. S. Bell, Esq., acted as chairman of the meeting, and opened the exercises in a graceful and happily conceived speech, alluding to the noble charity which they were about to inaugurate. He said it was not a *new* home which it was proposed to establish. It was only a new manifestation of the Subsistence Committee. The home of the soldier is in the hearts of the noble women who compose that committee, and the brightest page in the history of this rebellion will be that which records the deeds of the noble women who compose it. Mr. Bell said the exercises would commence with the singing of Homlest "Army Hhym," which was executed by a number of amateur singers, to the air of "Bretby," and produced an admirable effect on the audience.

ARMY HYMN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Behold the sacrifice we bring!
To every arm thy strength impart,
Thy Spirit shed through every heart.

Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy hand hath made our nation free;
To die for her, is serving Thee.

Be Thou a pillared flame, to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders loud,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In Thy dread name we draw the sword;
We lift the starry flag on high,
That fills with light the stormy sky.

From treason's rent, from murder's stain,
Guard Thou its folds till Peace shall reign;
Till fort and field, till earth and sea
Join our loud anthem, PRAISE TO THEE!

Rev. Herrick Johnson then offered up a most eloquent and appropriate prayer.

W. P. Weyman read the report of the Subsistence Committee as follows:

In the beginning of the present war the importance of some association by which at least a cup of warm coffee could be given to the many soldiers who were passing through our city was deeply felt. Regiments and companies leaving their places of rendezvous take with them rations for a certain number of days. By unavoidable delays they are often detained longer on their way than they anticipate, and thus are compelled to live for several days on half rations; and, as has often been the case in several instances, have been twenty-four hours without anything to eat—and this, too, when passing through a country teeming with plenty.

On Sunday morning, July 25th, 1861, the ladies of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee commenced with the feeding of the 28th Ohio regiment—that brave and noble regiment, which has stood the brunt of so many battles in our Western armies. This regiment arrived in our city Saturday night, and after taking the cars for the Army of the Potomac, and proceeding two miles on its way, was ordered to return to the West. The men arrived at midnight on their return, and were quartered at City Hall. On Sunday morning they were marched to the depot, where the Committee had some coffee, bread and ham ready for them, which they gave to them standing in the street, as no building had then been secured.

The following week the old Leech warehouse was fitted up temporarily for the accommodation of regiments, and was used until the following October, when City Hall was given by the Councils, and has been occupied ever since.

In January, 1862, at the solicitation of many of the friends of the committee, we opened a depot for receiving hospital stores. As there was then no regular organization for receiving stores in our city, we continued to receive and forward stores until April, 1863, when the Christian Commission established an Army Committee in our city. To this organization we transferred our store-room and stores, and heartily united with the national organization. During the month we received and forwarded hospital stores to the amount of $65,000.

The want of a suitable room near the depot, where soldiers passing through our city andremaining from one train to another might receive the care and attention their cases required was felt by many of the members of our committee, but by some the expediency of such a movement was doubted. We determined to make the trial, and on the 15th of January, 1864, we opened a small room in the building with a miniature cooking stove, when we shall cook only one article of food at once. As if to dispel all doubts of wants of such a room, the first day we had forty-five soldiers, ten of whom were cripples, and three of them without means of obtaining a meal. One poor boy from Michigan died after being in the room but a few minutes, and had it not been for the room he would have died at the depot.

Land from that small room, which we added a sleeping room last October, this Home has grown. In opening this Home to-night we do not by any means say our work and improvements are at an end. We shall continue to make to the Home such additional improvements as may be necessary for the comfort of our soldiers, so long as one of our brave defenders may require our attention. We do not offer the benefits of the Home as a charity to our soldiers, but as a right, feeling we can not do too much for those who sacrifice home, comforts and even their lives for our defence.

Total amount of cash received from individuals, lecturers and benefits, up to April..... $21,320 29
Amount of donations of provisions.... 3 670 00

Total amount..... $24,990 29
Amount of cash expended for provisions and expenses for furniture and fuel..... $14,564 49
For labor, hire of cooks and policemen..... 2,941 10
Soldiers at private hospitals prior to the U. S. Hospital being established..... 476 00
Expenses of burying soldiers..... 213 40
Assistance to soldiers..... 165 00
Cash on hand..... 2,960 40 $21,320 29

being at a cost of an average of ten cents per man for furnishing meals or lodging. This includes the cost of fitting up rooms, purchasing of plates dishes and cooking utensils,

We have also received transportation to enable soldiers to reach their homes from the different railroad companies to the amount of $1,400.

To our friends, who have so nobly sustained us in the past, we look for assistance in the future, feeling assured that we shall not look in vain.

Rev. J. Brown, Esq., followed in a humorous and pertinent address, in which he referred to the incalculable blessings which had been conferred on the soldiers through the ministration of the Society. He paid a glowing tribute to the lady members, for the unceasing and increased efforts to feed the hungry soldiers and to provide for his recurring wants.

A. S. Bell, Esq., apologetically remarked that the exercises would be varied, and agreeably to the programme the entertainment would be concluded by a variety of solos and choruses under the conduct of W. P. Marshall, Esq.

Richard E. Breed, Esq., sung with good effect, assisted in choruses by a number of amateur performers—

Arm, arm, ye brave, a noble cause,
The cause of heaven demands your zeal,
In defence of your nation, religion and laws:
Th' Almights Jehovah will strengthen your hands.

CHORUS—We come, we come, in bright array,
Judah, thy scepter to obey.

George T. Van Doren, Esq., followed with another solo—

"'Tis Liberty."

A duet was sung in charming style by Miss Hattie Jones and Mrs. Nicholas Wade—

"Come, Ever Smiling Liberty."

William Digby, Jr., led in a chorus from Handel—

"Sound an alarm, your silver trumpets sound,
And call the brave, and only brave, around,
We hear the pleasing, dreadful call,
And follow thee like heroes all.
If to fall, for laws, religion and liberty we fall.

The crowning piece was the solo and chorus—

"I Waited for the Lord,"

in which Miss Jones and Mrs. Wade took part, assisted by a number of amateurs.

J. R. Brunot, Esq., volunteered to tell an anecdote, which served as a text for enforcing active benevolence on all present. It was well received by the audience.

A. S. Bell, Esq., who during the evening had acquitted himself so well as master of ceremonies, remarked that before dismissing the audience, he desired to call the attention of those present to a reform which had been started in Washington and New York, mention of which had already appeared in the city newspapers. He referred to the Ladies' National Convention, and was gratifying for him to learn that the Members of the Subsistence Committee had gotten up a similar pledge which he read, and stated that it had been signed by all the ladies of that committee present, but if there were any others who desired to sign it, they could do so by calling in the dining-room below.

He further stated that the Committee had provided coffee and some refreshments which they would be glad to despense to all who would partake.

The audience then adjourned to the dining room, where many persons availed themselves of the pleasure and privilege of receiving a cup of coffee from really a "ministering angel." When the Reporter left, those present were pleasantly enjoying the courtesy and hospitality of the Committee.

The building to be used for the New Soldiers' Home has already been described in the columns of the *Commercial*. It is the second, third and fourth stories of one of the large buildings on Liberty street, opposite the Central depot. They are neatly and tastefully fitted up, with every convenience for sick soldiers. There is a dining-room, kitchen, sitting rooms and sleeping apartments. Here soldiers—sick and weary—can at all times, when passing through the city, find a quiet resting place—in a word, A HOME.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

A Thousand Dollar List started.

Indications are such at present as to convince its most ardent friends that the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair will be all, and more, that their most sanguine expectations led them to anticipate. It is true that the Ladies' Committee are not seen entering private dwellings and places of business so regularly and frequently as they were two or three weeks since. The reason of this is, that, so far as the Bazaar is concerned, they have almost completed their outdoor work, and are now plying the needle most vigorously in their private houses. This is true not merely of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, but also of the surrounding boroughs.

In addition to the extensive operations that are being carried on in the cities and boroughs, we hear that county organizations are being rapidly formed, and some are working most efficiently. In one or two counties we learn that the ladies and gentlemen are as busy as the busiest even in the cities, and that lectures and entertainments of different kinds are of daily occurrence, for the benefit of the Fair. One gentleman informed us that his county, though very young, would outstrip "old Allegheny."

The truth is, that the vast machinery is now all in motion. There is not a wheel but what is making revolutions unceasingly; and so skillfully have the machinists performed their part that the engines are every one working noiselessly, but, nevertheless, most effectually.

When every thing that is now being projected by the ingenuity of our ladies and gentlemen shall have been completed, it will be a splendid monument to their skill, genius and liberality of the people of Pittsburgh. The work seems to have received a new impetus from the fact that many people have been brought to see that the operations of the Commission are "not less Christian because Sanitary."

We note with pleasure the progress being made towards the completion of the arrangements for the Sanitary Fair, and desire our friends to know that it will be such a success as will do honor to Pittsburgh and the surrounding neighborhood. Already some of the most precious relics of antiquity, ecclesiastical, historical and military, have been received, and donations of various kinds are coming in every day.

The Fair Buildings.

The several buildings to be used by the Fair are now nearly completed. The carpenters are yet at the rear front. The thousand dollar list having been commenced by this liberal firm, we propose

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

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In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Changed Habits and a New Mode of Living.

The most ample and inviting field for doing good in a practical way is that of household economy, whereby people may be taught how to live and conform, in a sensible way, to the changed state of affairs. There are plenty of reformers and well-meaning persons, who ever have an exhaustless supply of platitudes, soothing receipts, useful yet useless suggestions, adapted to every conceivable case, yet really suited to none. They are not wanted, except to stay away and keep silent, if they can. What is needed are men of practical good sense, solid acquirements and experience, which will enable them first, to understand what is wanted, and second, to tell how to get it.

Most reflecting men, we conclude, have been impressed with the fact incident to the times in which we live, and to the changed condition of everything, that as a people we must in many respects change our habits, and adopt a new mode of living. We must get nearer right, observe sounder principles, have more method, buy and spend more systematically and understandingly than we have hitherto done. How to do it, is the question. The cost of living is high and will continue to be high. How to make less do and yet have enough—how to make less answer even a better purpose by enlightened adaptation—is what we want to know.

The army discipline and methods constitute a wonderful compresser and producer of results. Take the ration of the soldier, the result of a world of experience, skill and practical adaptation. It illustrates how cheaply and at the same time how well men can live, and have enough and even to spare. It may be pointed to as an example of what may be attained by the people at large. Not that we propose to bring them to the army ration, though we fancy even in that case a large proportion, if not a majority, would live better than they ever did before. We only point to it as showing what systematic adaptation will do in buying and consuming whatever is necessary to live on. How, when and what to buy, is a grand secret. This is precisely the kind of knowledge the country needs, together with the production of whatever is wanted to realize the practical idea. This is the field. Who will tell the people how and what articles of food to buy, so that six dollars will go as far as ten; what qualities certain things have, how to produce what is requisite; the art of combination, so that while practical economy is attained, it is not done at the expense of comfort, the infliction of privation, or the creation of a sense of humiliation, but of improvement and progress. How to produce, how to buy, how to use, is the question. The larger portion of the earnings of the people go for the support of themselves and families, and with by far too many life is but a struggle for bread. As a nation we squander as no other does, and the sin is equally and necessarily an individual one. Why may we not, in some sort, at least, have the principle that has given to our armies (we draw all our illustrations from the military now) a ration so good and so cheap, made available in civil life, among the people, not as a measure indicating poverty and privation, but of improvement and wholesome economy?

With a certain few, the grand secret of living cheaply and well—even better than they who pay much more, because they do not understand the secret—is well known. But with the community at large, it is not understood. We buy without knowing, and seemingly without caring, what we buy, what nutriment food has, or how to use it. We make slaughter houses of our kitchens for it is there that more than one-half that we buy is spoiled or rendered as near worthless as stupidity and ignorance can do it. How much real knowledge is there evinced in purchasing and cooking food, especially meats? And yet it is just here that we spend most of what we earn. We pay twenty-five cents for a pound of meat that is not worth five, and is destined to be spoiled in the cooking, though we may not know it. We keep on doing this, and many other things, because we do not know what better to do; whereas, the requisite knowledge would give us that which would be infinitely better and for a great deal less money. Who will impart that knowledge? No one wants to be referred to cook-books or volumes of receipts—the product of wishy-washy mediocrity; we want the results of experience, skill, science, with the plainest directions for methodizing in household affairs.

Invention, science, and experience, have enabled the farmer to produce on one acre, and with half the cost of labor, what three acres would yield before. Much has been done, but more may be, in grading crops to the wants and necessities of the people; and the instruction should extend to the people themselves, that they may know how to use what is produced.

Tax on Incomes.

The Tax Bill now before Congress proposes a tax of five per cent. on incomes. In England in 1803, the tax was five per cent. on all incomes over one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. This was raised to six and a half per cent. in 1805. Between 1806 and 1816 it was made ten per cent. So soon as the period of war which compelled this taxation was ended, it began to diminish, and in 1840-50 was next to nothing The Russian war carried it up to six and two-thirds per cent.

It will be seen that the five and seven and a half per cent. tax proposed in Congress is not without precedent. It will be seen that a country similar to ours in character, but less liberally endowed with the means of wealth, has not only borne our heaviest taxation, but even prospered under and strengthened by means of it. It will be seen that that country has exceeded our highest taxation two and a half per cent., and yet prospered so greatly as to be able to reduce the principal of its debt and diminish the rate one-third.

On Another Key.

The changed tone of the rebel press on the prospects of the rebellion and the duration of the war, is noticeable. A Richmond paper now admits that everything depends on the present campaign, and that this is the last year of the war. This is the first time that even as much as this has been conceded, the uniform asservation of the rebel press and orators having been that though beaten there was no such thing as failure or giving up. Now the confession is placed on the record, that should Virginia be lost all will be lost. Nor is this accompanied by the usual boast of certain success in the campaign. On the contrary, there is a despondency in the tone and language of the rebel press never before seen.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, has issued his proclamation thanking the National Guards for their noble response to his call. The Guards are said to be rapidly assembling at the camps, ready for duty, over 6,000 having reported at Camp Dennison.

THERE are conflicting accounts from North Carolina. Rejecting what seems unreliable, we gather that the town of Washington, containing about two thousand inhabitants, was laid in ashes on Saturday last, probably by guerrillas.

THE sum of $80,000 has been subscribed in this country for the Protestant College in Syria.

General Intelligence.

A General Conference of the African M. E Church is being held in the Bethel Church Philadelphia. The Bishops present are Paul, Quinn, Payne, Naylor. Delegates are present from Conference Districts in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New England, and the British Provinces of North America.

Mr. J. R. Sypher has completed arrangements for the publication of a History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

According to the *North Carolina Times* Newbern and its surroundings are one complete vegetable garden. Dr. Page, of the Sanitary Commission, has peas in full blossom and radishes, lettuce and asparagus ready for the table. His garden at the "Old Fifth" camp is splendidly arranged, and will be very productive. He has arranged a "stealing patch"—a novel idea—where it is expected all soldiers will do their "lifting,"—those who feel maliciously inclined can help themselves to green corn, watermelons, etc., and will be entirely welcome.

Sergeant James L. Forbes, a clerk in Captain Dodge's office, Harrisburg, recently received official notice of the death of his uncle in England, bequeathing him the small sum of twenty thousand pounds.

Hon. Nymphas Marston, formerly Judge of Probate for the county of Barnstable, Mass., died on Monday at the age of seventy-six.

The contributions to the sufferers in East Tennessee, received by Edward Everrett since last report, amount to $91,851 62.

The Rochester *Union* of Monday says: "So far as we can learn, the canals are in good order. Boats are running, though not in large numbers. Lots of light boats are going to Buffalo to load. A boat laden with pressed hay has arrived from Lyons, and one laden with stone from Medina."

A mass convention of the friends of temperance and total abstinence, comprising representatives from all sections of the State of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday. Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston, was chosen president. Resolutions were adopted, strongly recommending the enforcement of the prohibitory law, declaring that the greater part of the crime, misery and pauperism of the country is directly and indirectly traceable to intemperance; approving the bill for a metropolitan police, recently submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature, etc., etc.

A Nashville correspondent estimates the number of Tennesseeans who have taken the amnesty oath at sixty thousand, and predicts that by the 1st of July the number will reach one hundred thousand.

One of the committee who went to investigate the Fort Pillow affair on being asked if the massacre had been exaggerated by the newspapers, replied passionately that it had not, for the reason that it was not in human power to exaggerate the atrocities of the occasion; that half the truth had not been told. The committee's report is now being written out, and is looked for with intense interest, coming as it does, in a great measure, from the lips of dying victims of the atrocity.

According to the assessment rolls of New York, which have just been completed, the increase in the valuation of taxable property on the island is placed at $36,029,000. Of this sum $25,000,000 is credited to personal property, and $11,939,000 to real estate. The total taxable property of the city foots up the large figure of $363,183,543. The total valuations of 1863, real and personal estate, were $591,154,543—an increase of $21,499,548 over those of 1862, which were an increase of $9,533,661 over those of 1862.

A large meeting in behalf of the United States Christian Commission was held on Tuesday evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia. Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio presided. The principal object of the meeting was to raise $50,000 towards a fund of a million of dollars, required by the Commission to aid in the welfare of the soldiers. Addresses were delivered by Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston; E. S. Tobey, Esq., and Rev. J. Cumming, D. D., LL. D., of New York, who have recently returned from the Army of the Potomac. The speakers related many incidents of the good accomplished by the Commission, which came under their notice during their visit to the camps, and made an urgent appeal for aid to enable the Commission to carry on the work which will be required during the pending campaign. Other addresses were delivered, and a collection was taken up.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Bellows has been heard from. A telegram from San Francisco, announcing his safe arrival there, was read at All Soul's Church, New York, last Sabbath morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, now in Australia, will sail thence for San Francisco, and thus come to New York to play next winter. In July of 1865 they propose returning to England.

Mrs. Henry Grattan Guinness, wife of the well known preacher, recently delivered a sermon in the Friends' Meeting House in Cecil street, Limerick, Ireland, to a dense and highly edified congregation, consisting exclusively of ladies. The house was crowded. The preacher took her text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, viii. 4, and spoke with great volubility and animation for nearly an hour.

Charles R. Briggs, a well known citizen of Northfield, Ct., was mysteriously murdered near his residence on Tuesday night, last week, by being shot through the head. His body was not found until Thursday, when it was discovered in the rear of an old factory building. Mr. Briggs was a deputy sheriff, and was known to have $2,000 with him on the day of the murder, but no money was found on his remains.

General Garibaldi's simple habits were in no wise departed from during his sojourn at Stafford Court. He rose at five and breakfasted at six, the meal consisting of bread, grapes, cheese and a glass of wine. He then smoked a cigar while walking in the ground attached to the mansion.

Rev. Dr. McClintock, who has been the pastor of the American Chapel in Paris for the last four years, is among the passengers in the Scotia from Liverpool. His labors are highly spoken of, and he has left hundreds of friends in the transatlantic country to return to hundreds in his own.

Captain Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the popular tale writer, is in command of a company from Norway, Maine, now doing garrison duty at the Kittery Fort.

Loyalty of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In visiting the session of the body of ministers now in convention in our city, says the Philadelphia *News*, all are struck with the intense feeling of loyalty among its members.

The two hundred and sixty-two gentlemen convened in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch, represent *one million one hundred thousand persons* throughout this country. They came here for the purpose of arranging the many duties and prescribed rules of the Church; and to show the increase and spirit of its general membership, one of the first acts on Monday morning, was to agree, by a rising vote, to request the trustees of the Union Church to raise the American flag over the house, in order that the city might know that the emblem of liberty was their emblem, that the flag of the free was their flag. This cannot but thrill the hearts of all patriotic lovers of their country, and make them feel proud of their representative clergy. It is worthy of notice that Rev. Dr. Corrington was the gentleman that made the motion. He is from that celebrated Egypt—the Egypt of Illinois—where Democrats live, move and have their being, and where the serious riot that lately occurred in that State found locality. Dr. Corrington has, perhaps, experienced the time when the Stars and Stripes were not seen in Egypt, owing to the darkness thereof—a very serious plague, when it lasts over a few hours.

The flag now suspended in front of the church was made in Missouri by the hands of ladies whose hearts were in the nation's cause, but whose lives were at the bidding of cut-throat men, to whose dictates they were compelled to bow. We hope our institutions, benevolent and otherwise, will throw wide open their doors to the clergymen, and show the kind spirit for which we, as Philadelphians, have ever been noted.

THE SLOOP OF WAR KEARSAGE.—The stupidity, incompetence or carelessness of a pilot has got the United States sloop-of-war Kearsage aground at Ostend, whither that vessel had proceeded to revictual, after chasing a rebel cruiser and blockade-runner loaded with cotton. The Captain necessarily left the navigation of the vessel to the pilot, and his pilotage took her against the jetty of embankment, grazing the flood-gate. There she was firmly fixed, and would have to be lightened of her guns and shot before she would float. She must then go into dock; and the London *Shipping Gazette* chuckles over the fact, that for so long a period the rebels will be free from annoyance. The Sacramento is the only other vessel of war at present in those waters.

CHANGE IN THE SCHOOL LAW.—The bill passed by the Legislature, last winter, appropriating the money applied to Common Schools in proportion to the number of scholars in attendance in each district, has been repealed. The money will be applied, as heretofore, in proportion to the number of the taxables in the several districts.

A SAD affair occurred in Harpswell, Maine, on Friday, by which two little girls, daughters of James Linnett, aged six and eight years, were drowned. They had been to gather shells to put on their mother's grave, and while returning across the stream the tide came in and swept them under. When found they were clasped in each other's arms.

A REGIMENT of Pennsylvania Reserves, about three hundred and fifty strong, arrived at Washington, on Thursday, en route for Pittsburgh, to be mustered out of the service.

THE Metropolitan Fair buildings on Fourteenth street, in New York, were disposed of at auction, and brought two or three thousand dollars.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns today at 12 m., to be re-convened in August for the purpose of counting the vote on the Constitutional Amedments.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Extracts from the Richmond Papers.

THE EXAMINER ON THE MASSACRE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 25.]

* * * * But it is evident that Lincoln's heart was not in his introductory congratulations to "these many people," nor in his new edition of the old fable. The Confederates have succeeded in establishing a raw, "raw," raw," on his callous hide; have at last succeeded in making him feel his responsibility. Nor is the responsibility a pleasant one. Indeed, it is so unpleasant that while "he fears, he believes," yet he takes care to say that he does not know that the report of the Fort Pillow massacre is true. "To take the life of any one of their prisoners, on the assumption that they murder ours, when it is short of certainty that they do murder ours, *might* be too serious, too cruel a mistake." How tender-hearted! This serious, this cruel mistake has been made times out of number since the commencement of the war. Why does it suddenly become too serious, too cruel? Simply because we have shown that we, as a people, are heartily tired of a policy, dictated partly by sentimentality, partly by foolish deference to the good opinion of the world, partly by an official awe at Washington; a policy to which we have sacrificed too long the lives of our brave soldiers and our solemn sense of duty. We are not a nation of butchers. We are not, like ancient *Pistol*, thirsting "to suck, to suck, the very blood to suck." But we have to deal with a race of butchers, of *Pistols*, of *McNeils*, and *Butlers*; and we must mete out to them strict justice, even the letter of the law. "All hell shall fear our frills," says Lincoln in effect. "Retribution shall certainly come," and these brave words may mean something if we recede from our position. They may mean something, if the fortune of war or the mismanagement of our military leaders should give the Yankees an overwhelming advantage in prisoners. Repeat Fort Pillow. Repeat Plymouth a few times, and we shall bring the Yankees to their senses, and, what is even better, our Government will rise to a proper sense of its position as an organ of a nation, and no longer act as if it were the junta of a set of revolted prisoners.

Vice President Stephens.

[From the Richmond Examiner, of April 27, 1864.]

Vice President Stephens has disappointed his admirers and mortified many of his frends, only to gratify his enemies and those of his country. North Carolina bullies, Western Virginia and East Tennessee traitors, and the great mass of the public enemy, hold up this speech as important evidence of the despotism that now controls the Confederacy. We cannot now point to any expression of hopeful confidence that Mr. Stephens has uttered of the success of our cause; and certainly, so far as he is concerned, should Providence vouchsafe final triumph, Mr. Stephens can point to no moralor material aid that he has rendered the cause. Mr. Stephens has, because of his "liberty of speech," at lessr, is still permitted; and future history will not fail to record the fact that this liberty was greatly abused by the second officer of the Confederate Government.

Mr. Stephens's regard for the currency act was either "proper, wise or just." He has not suggested an amendment or pointed out any change the will not undertake to say that public necessity did not demand extraordinary legislation; but he has utterly neglected to inform his countrymen in what particular the currency act was "neither proper, wise nor just." Was his object to create general dissatisfaction, to paralyze the arm of the Government, without indicating the remedy or suggesting a relief for the evil he saw, or fancied he saw? Mr. Stephens is entitled to hold his own opinions, and to express them. The same right and privilege belonging to others to criticise Mr. Stephens, and to analyze his motives, induces us to say this morning as a consideration from "Observer" upon the past political course of the Vice President. If this review of Mr. Stephens' previous politics should excite distrust as to his loyalty, his latespeech cannot be pled in bar of the charge. When the Vice President no longer considers his official position as a restraint to his assailing the Government, and as justifying him in upholding a noisy, rickety, crotchety Governor, he cannot be surprised if he should be found among those who do not admire such evidence of patriotism. We do not class Mr. Stephens with Holden, but the North Carolina buffalo has placed himself beside Mr. Stephens, and will not be shaken off. such fellowship and company do no good to the loyal fame of any man.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 29th.]

An Extraordinary Confession.

No further success in the West—not even another Vicksburg—can save the Government of the United States from the impending doom of financial and political collapse and bankruptcy; for no wound will there reach the heart or destroy the power of protracting an endless combat. But the overthrow of Virginia would give the Abolitionist party and Government a new lease of life, and enable it to make immediate efforts in finance and war even greater than those of 1862; while the blow would reach the vitals of the South, and paralyze its limbs with the weakness and tremor of dissolution. The issue has been made up for trial here. We wish that the lists had been laid elsewhere. But since it has been cast all the South look fairly at it. *If we hold our own in Virginia till this summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone: if we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia, if employed with energy and consistency; and this is the last year of the war whichever wins.*

The New Currency.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 26.]

It appears that Mr. Memminger, after considerable shuffling, has at last definitely determined to deport the ladies of the Treasury Note Bureau to Columbia, S. C., and has notified them to take the cars this morning. In consequence of this smart action of Mr. Memminger, the public is to sustain an inconvenience which is out of all comparison with what paltry results the authorities expect to accomplish. The new issue has been delayed to such an extent that it is almost impossible to buy or beg it on any terms in Richmond, and Mr. Memminger has already advertised a sale of five millions of bonds in this city on the 12th of May, for which he inexorably demands new currency. In the face of all this embarrassment, that no new notes will be issued "for two or three weeks," because Mr. Memminger has decided that what two or three hundred ladies cut in Richmond is a serious danger to the Confederacy.

High Price of Flour.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, April 30.]

We learn from those who use flour (a favorite Southern cereal much affected by all classes during the war) that owing to some cause, it has gone up so high that the expense of buying yeast is entirely saved. This is an item not to be overlooked during these hard times. We have long ceased to use the cereal mentioned, and fallen back on corn, which, whether taken in a liquid or solid state (dodgers), has been found to agree very well with the gastric region. One of our largest mills is also patronizing the favorite article of vegetation. Seriously speaking, however, there is no need for the high price of flour now prevailing. Families ought to club in, employ special agents, send to the South and purchase for themselves. The Government would interpose no objection, we imagine, to the transportation of supplies necessary to sustain human life.

Impressing Horses.

The principal excitement in Richmond yesterday was created by the presence of the Government impressing agents for the collection of horses—those fellows that show you a bit of paper, enter your stable, familiarize themselves with your horses, and ride or lead off your best. Many of the livery stables on Franklin and other streets were swept of their steeds, and a perfect horse panic preceded the movements of the agents. Several individuals, getting wind of the coming of the agents, mounted diminutive negroes upon their favorite animals, and sent them scampering off in the opposite directions. This strategy failed in several instances; and the riders came back dismounted, and reported that they had met the enemy. Everywhere the agents were active and vigilant, and, we may say, polite, though determined—always producing their authority when it was questioned. The horses of several members of the local cavalry companies were taken along with the rest, and this class, with others, to whom the owners think they are entitled, can be recovered upon Bacon's Quarter Brauch, where they are rendezvoused General Lee, it is said, wants ten thousand horses immediately, and must have them. So Richmond must furnish them, as everything else, if her citizens have to draw the the hearse to the funeral.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 26.]

WOOD.—Fuel of the wood kind was selling yesterday on the basin bank at $40 per cord for pine, and $50 for oak. Even at these exorbitant prices, it goes off like "hot cakes." Dealers, in consequence of the seizing by government agents of horses and mules, find it hard to deliver what they sell.

The Iron-Clads of the French Navy.

THE POLICY OF NAPOLEON.

We find the following remarkable statements in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times:*

"There is reason to believe that the amount of the reduction in the Department of the Navy is not yet definitely fixed, and that in all probability it will be something more than what was stated the other day.

"This fact, in particular, will give an idea of the intentions of the Government since the visit of Lord Clarendon.

"When Admiral Bouet Willaumez was appointed to the command of the experimental squadron, vice Admiral Penaud, deceased, he wished, with his characteristic ardor, to modify its composition, so as to have all iron-clads, which are now the only ships for war, in place of the wooden ships of the line, which it seems are now considered only fit to be employed as packets. He was ordered up to Paris, on his nomination, to receive his instructions from the Minister of Marine, or from the Emperor; and he took this occasion to energetically press the demand which he had so much at heart. It was refused. He was told that the old wooden ships were at a great advantage, however worthless they might be in war. In consequence of their large crews they are regular storehouses for men from which the Government may draw in case of emergency. Another reason for not granting his request was that iron-clads could not be fitted out just now without exciting the susceptibilities of England; and those susceptibilities it was indispensable to treat tenderly. The cordial understanding between the two Governments being now restored, the naval estimates were undergoing the process of cutting down, to be agreeable to England; but, in order that the service should not be reduced to too low a condition, the Government would disarm three of the old wooden line-of-battle ships, which had between them crews of from 2,400 to 3,000 men, and replace them in the experimental squadron by three iron-clads, the crews of which vary from 1,600 to 1,700 men; all with the same object—namely, to be agreeable to England—the iron-clads not requiring so large a strength in crews as the old wooden ships. The apparent contradiction may attract attention, but there is still a reduction of armaments. The three iron-clads that pass from the reserve (first-class) to the armament are, I believe, the solferino, the Magenta, and the Couronne. This decision was communicated by the Emperor, on Sunday last, to the Admiral."

Garibaldi Departs from England.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The London papers by latest arrival are filled with accounts of Garibaldi's movements. He was formally received by the corporation of the city of London on the 20th ultimo, and in response to an address of welcome from the chairman, spoke as follows:

"It is certainly impossible for me to express the gratitude I feel toward you, Mr. Mayor, and to the representatives of the glorious and great city of London, for the honor you have conferred on me to-day. I am prouder of that honor than of any that the false glare of war has reflected upon me. The greatest compliment for me is to be a freeman of this renowned city—this focus of the civilization of the world. [Cheers.] I think I do not exaggerate when I say that this is the very centre of liberty. Here there are no foreigners, because every man is at home in England. [Cheers.] I repeat (placing his hand upon his heart) that it is impossible for me to express my gratitude to you and the city of London. I have to thank, you, not for my proper self alone, but in the name of all my countrymen, who can certainly never feel grateful enough to the English people for the sympathy, succor, and material aid given to them, as to oppressed people in almost every clime and under many circumstances. This is not the only occasion by many on which I have had the happiness to meet English people. I have been happy with you in many parts of the world, and at many times, in America particularly I was saved by the protection afforded me by the English flag; in China I received favors at the hands of English people so great that I can never forget them; and therefore my gratitude and my love towards England are imperishable. I am grateful to my country, too, for the sympathy shown it by the English people, and on their behalf and my own I thank you." [Cheers.]

On the 21st, Garibaldi visited the House of Lords, while Lord Chelmsford was speaking. The *Daily News* says that Lord Chelmsford continued speaking, and adds:

"Neither the Earls of Derby, and Malmesbury, on the opposition bench, nor Earl Granville, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, or other peers on the ministerial side of the house, thought it consistent with their dignity to take the slightest notice of either the General or of the unusual stir in the house. As may be imagined, the seats were occupied by a much larger number of peers than ordinarily attend the debates, and it was rather amusing to see the struggle of many of them to maintain an appearance of calm indifference, and an enforced attention to the address of Lord Chelmsford, while the eager glances of curiosity which they every now and then shot towords where Garibaldi was standing betrayed the true motive for their unusual attendance at the house."

Garibaldi breakfasted on the 22d, with a party of American citizens at the residence of the United States Consul, and expressed himself warmly in favor of the United States in the struggle with the slave power, and said that he would go there once and fighting. Under his services if they were needed; but he was glad to learn that they were not. He remarked that if England and America were united in sentiments they could keep the peace of the world.

The Reform Club also gave him a breakfast and the Prince of Wales called upon him, but all tours through the provinces were declined, and having hastily run the round of the Metropolitan receptions, Garibaldi suddenly left England for Caprera.

From the Gulf Blockading Squadron.

The Defences of Mobile --- Blockade Running, &c.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.

OFF MOBILE, April 14.

The prospects of taking Mobile are not brilliant just at present. The Northern papers have been besieging it for weeks, but the fleet is now attempting nothing that way. Farragut has exchanged compliments with Fort Powell, but little damage has been done. When the ironclads arrive an attempt will probably be made.

If the entire loyal North could be transported to the Gulf, to look for five minutes at the opening of Mobile harbor, it would do more to enlighten them on the subject than all the telegrams, letters and conjectures of the past month. Those who doubt the ability of the rebels to defend, would see the grim walls of Fort Morgan, standing cold and silent with its reserved thunder, within half a mile of the ship channel; and with the naked eye they would see the iron rams and steamers plying from side to side, unloading blockade runners, supplying the fort, and carrying on quite a little commerce in the spacious bay. They would see with the glass on the clearest mornings, the piles and obstructions lifting their defiant heads above the waves.

Those who complain of the inefficiency of the blockade, would see that it would require the entire navy of the United States to completely close up these entrances and channels. We now have within a week two vessels that have run in during the night. How many have gone out we have no means of ascertaining. It is a wonder that any vessels are caught when we consider how easy it is to escape observation and pursuit in the darkness of the night. In the thick fog of last evening all the "runners" on the sea might have danced a Virginia reel about us outside the radius of half a mile, or even less, and we have known nothing of it.

It is the general impression here, that the forts cannot be taken without the aid of a large force to land on the Point, and make regular approaches as at Wagner. But if the city is captured, what then? The moral effect on foreign powers is not needed as much now as before. Practically, it would stop the rebel commerce here, and open the port to our own. How much territory it would reclaim is doubtful. We must annihilate armies. When Lee is a prisoner and his army buried, we can make the taking of Mobile a pastime. It certainly is doubtful whether the possession of the city, (if the thing is possible) would repay all the blood and treasure necessary to secure it. But time must solve these problems.

Whatever be said of others, no one distrusts Farragut. Since Foote closed his eyes, the Navy has had no equal to the hero of New Orleans, in character as well as ability. The brave man who, standing in the mizzen rigging, ran the gauntlet of Forts Jackson and Philip, and opened the gates of the Mississippi, and who says publicly: "All I want of a man is to fight," surely has the highest claims to the respect and confidence of every patriot. MEDICUS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

STIRRING ADDRESS OF GEN. MEADE.

INCITEMENTS TO DUTY.

The following stirring address has been promulged by Gen. Meade. Its confident tone, patriotic sentiment, imposing phraeeology, all tend to, and do, beget the same tone and spirit into the hearts of the brave men who are soon to march upon the foe:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4.—Soldiers: Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and occasion are deemed opportune by your Commanding General to address to you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been organized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect; you form a part of several armies of your country, and the whole under the direction of the able and distinguished General who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the People and the Army. Your movement being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort will be left unspared to make it successful.

Soldiers—The eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children, and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace.

Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you may be called upon to endure; have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battlefield, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions, to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks.

With clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the government and institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, and if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts.

GEO. MEADE, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.
J. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj. Gen'l.

A Debate on Petroleum and Whisky.

Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in the House, last Friday, in getting the extra tax upon petroleum stricken off. He made several speeches in Committee of the Whole against the tax, and there was one amusing passage between him and Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky. Here is a part of it:

Mr. SCHOFIELD—"Do not tax the men who belong to the idle, the loafer and the luxurious classes. Do not tax them, but if you find anything within the range of taxation to light up a home and make it cheerful, place a tax upon it. Do not touch wine, do not touch whisky, do not touch anything that affects the pockets of the wealthy. But make the poor pay, who are not very well represented here, who do not understand their interests sufficiently to clamor around the committee of Ways and Means, and who stands up here more obstinately for whisky than anything else. Tax all the poor because they will not murmur at elections and will not be heard. I spoke here last night a word or two in the interests of the shanties that line the railroads of the country, the shanties of the poor Irishmen that vote for you, gentlemen. I want to make these humble homes a little more cheerful at night. But you have voted to tax them thirty cents a gallon on the oil they consume, and now you will not impose a tax of ten cents a gallon on the wine that reddens the face of half the members of this House." [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY—"I withdraw my amendment and now I move to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa by reducing the tax on wine to eight cents per gallon. I wish to make a remark in answer to my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Schofield) who seems very much excited on the subject of the tax which we have imposed upon petroleum. He speaks about taxing the light of the cabins of the poor; but his trouble is that that is the oil which flows out of the earth in his district, and which makes him so rich and he wants to keep off taxation so that he may be richer.

"The gentleman talks about the Irish being imposed upon. You deny the Irishman oil, he says, and give him whisky. I am ready to refer that question to the Irishman himself, (laughter,) and if he does not take whisky in preference to oil, he is not the Irishman I always supposed him to be; and I ask my friend from New York (Mr. Kernan) if I am not right in that. He says we are not for imposing a tax upon wine, and speaks of the red-faced men in this House, because the gentleman happens to be a pale-faced man. I understand that while the habit of drinking produces, in some persons, concentration of blood upon the vital organs, that is the most dangerous sort of drinking in the world." (Laughter.)

FROM HARRISBURG.

Adjournment—Rush of Business—Important Bills—Apportionment—Revenue—Military—Appropriations—Strategy of Legislation—An Oil Scheme Exploded—Col. Glass' Heavy Artillery—Prospects Flattering.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1864.

The representatives of the people are hurrying matters up as fast as possible, preparatory to taking their leave on Thursday night at 12 o'clock, m. The finishing touches have been put to the apportionment, revenue and military bills, while the Committees of Conference have agreed to a report on the appropriation bill, which will be submitted to-day, and no doubt concurred in by both Houses. This will conclude the important public measures of the session, and the private bills will be allowed to hang over, at least all that cannot be reached in time, while it is now too late to originate any new ones.

To give your readers an idea of how bills are "snaked" through the Legislature at the last hours of the session, I will relate a little circumstance illustrative of the method. Some six weeks ago, Colonel Glass read in his place a bill incorporating the Hendrick Lubricating Oil Company, with a capital of one million of dollars. The most of the corporators were citizens from Luzerne county, but three or four of them were citizens of Allegheny county, and the place where the Company was to operate was indicated as Pittsburgh. Of course, when the bill came up in the House, the Allegheny delegation, ever watchful of the interests of their constituents, and anxious that a company with so large a capital should locate in Pittsburgh, supported the bill strenuously, and it passed. In this shape it went to the Senate, where it has remained until to-day, when the bill came back amended by striking out the Allegheny county corporators, as well as the words Pittsburgh and Allegheny, wherever they occurred, and inserting in lieu thereof the words Scranton and Luzerne. Harry Hakes, the joking member from Luzerne, thought it a very clever trick, and hoped the House would concur.

Col. Glass could not see the matter in this light, and after entering his protest in a very clear and emphatic manner, and which he decided vote, refused to concur in the Senate's amendments; which, at this stage of the session, will likely defeat the Lubricating Oil Company scheme. The idea of these Luzerne gentlemen was to hold out an inducement to western members that they were going to invest a large amount of money in the west; thus securing their influence, and in the hurry and excitement of the last hours of the session slip through their snake in the vigilance of the Allegheny delegation, this last scheme failed.

As intimated in my disdatch last evening, the prospects of Col. Glass promptly raising a first-class regiment of heavy artillery are quite flattering. Several applications for, and granting authority to, persons in different sections of the State, to recruit for the regiment daily, and all the indications are that in a very short time he will be ready for the field. Philadelphia, Allegheny, Crawford, Fayette and other counties promise to be represented, and are going to work in earnest.

Will write again to-morrow.

Yours truly.

An Unsuccessful Search for Information.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says:

"They tell a good story here of some curious fellow who has considerable popularity in one of your New York counties, who conceived that it was eminently proper that he should be informed of the plans for the Spring campaign. So he called on the Secretary of War in his largest style, and asked in his blandest manner, what Grant was going to do? For final answer he was told to go and find it out if he did, 't would n't be my business to tell you. Surely, thought your politician, these officials are very short and snappish. A day or two afterward he met Gen. Halleck, with whom he has a slight acquaintance at Willard's, and asked him if Grant meant to move direct upon Richmond, or would he take the Peninsula route, as some of the papers asserted. 'Yes, I think so?' confidently answered Halleck. Mister Politician pricked up his ears for an instant, but soon said, 'Ah! did you say he was going straight down or by the Peninsula?' 'Oh!' said General Halleck, 'I don't know.' His next effort was as to whether Grant on the occasion of the last levee at the White House. Standing at his right in the Blue Room he pleasantly remarked, 'I suppose Mr. Lincoln, you expect stirring times over here on the Rapidan a week or two?' 'Possibly,' answered the President. 'Possibly!' echoed the New Yorker. 'I don't know much about it,' replied the President, 'but I heard to-day that General Grant meant to take Richmond from the Charleston side.' The fellow withdrew. There was yet one source more. Representative Washburne ought to know all about it, said he. He caught Washburne in the House the other morning before it was called to order, and said to him: 'Can you tell me if I will be likely to find General Grant over on the Rapidan, say early week after next, if I go over there with my Congressman?' 'Can't tell you, sir,' answered Washburne, 'General Grant didn't tell me what he was going to do, or where he was going to be at any given time.' The New Yorker concludes that things are in a very bad way, because no one knows what Grant is going to do.

What France Thinks of the Monroe Doctrine Protest.

"A singular error committed by the *Moniteur* this morning shows that the official journal can lay no more claims to infallibility than the common run of newspapers. The *Moniteur* declares that the mouth of Ferry street on Wednesday morning. Coroner McClung held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was a resident of Morgantown, West Virginia, and was thirty-one years of age. A brother of the deceased arrived in this city on Wednesday morning to look after the body, and had only been here a few moments previous to its recovery. The remains were interred in Hilldale Cemetery.

U. S. District Court.—May Session, May 5.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless—In the case of Robert Sanford, indicted for harboring, concealing and giving employment to a deserter, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

United States vs. Philip Suman, Sr., and Philip Suman, Jr., of Westmoreland county. Indict

Literary and Miscellany.

THE HEART OF "63."

BY JANE G. FULLER.

Go, love, to-morrow, when the awakening drum
Beats loud for volunteers!
Go with the brave, albeit to martyrdom,
Nor heed these foolish tears!

Better that hopes like ours should sink in shade,
Than Freedom's cause should fail!
I could not see our country's honor fade,
Nor see the wrong prevail!

A nation's bulwarks are her faithful sons;
And I am proud to be
The giver of a good and noble one,
O, bleeding land, to thee!

One kiss to-night, and with the morning dawn,
Go forth on glory's track!
And though it lead my love to martyrdom,
I would not hold him back.

NEW YORK, *June 16th*, 1863.

MISPLACED AFFECTION.

My grandfather's story was in this wise:

"Ours was not a love at first sight. I had known and loved her from my boyhood. Often has she sat with me on our door stoop, tired with play, and shared with me my bowl of bread and milk. Thus we grew up, as it were, together, and thus, through the simple channels of tender sympathy, I learned to prize her for her quiet, loving ways, and at last to depend upon her almost wholly for my society. I will not go through all the stages of my boyhood's admiration; suffice it to say, that at last the time came when I was to bring her home with me, 'for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer,' and, as I then supposed, 'till death should us part.' But such was not to be our fate. Let me hasten to the end. We were for awhile happy—I may say most happy—together. Not a murmur of discontent, not a breath of unkindness passed between us for many months; but at last I discovered, conceal it as I vainly endeavored to do for my own peace of mind, that she was cursed with quick and passionate impulses, which I, fond as I was of her, could not control. I will not dwell on the little daily scenes of fretfulness and trifling acts of folly which led to it, *but it came at last*. It was on a summer evening, as we sat by the old west window looking at the sun set. I don't know what exactly offended her—some unintentional affront on my part—but she suddenly flew into a violent rage, and with a ferocity which so surprised me that I could not resent it, assaulted me in the face! O, it is a frightful thing to have the object of one's affections become transformed into the hideous creature of your hate. I said not a word, but withdrew from her side, and sought a few hours' reflection in the solitude of my own chamber. For days I bore on my face the marks of her passionate attack, but in my heart was a deeper and a sadder impression, which could not be erased, and which nerved me to take the course which led to our final separation. In a week we parted—and forever."

"What became of her, grandfather?" I asked.

"I sold her, my child, to the butcher."

"Sold her! to the butcher!—"

"Yes, and I've never owned a cat since that day."

SEEING AND NOT SEEING THE POPE.

President Fairfield writes some capital letters to the *Morning Star*, and gives graphic sketches of men and things seen through keen American eyes. At Rome, of course, he did as the Romans, and tried to get a good view of the Pope. He managed to see him outside of the church, but when he attempted to get in, was excluded by a ceremonial veto on *frock* coats. Let all future visitors to Rome take warning!

There are "high days" here, and I had not been in the city three hours until I met a friend in his carriage: "Come, get in; we are going to the church 'di Gesu' to see the Pope." Of course such an opportunity was not to be lost. At the church we found a crowd without, and that only those who had printed permission were allowed to enter. We took up our station near to where the Pope and the cardinals were to dismount as they came to the church. One splendid carriage after another, with splendid black horses—and I enjoyed seeing the horses quite as much as I did the cardinals!—drove up, each with its driver and two or three postillions, all in full dress; and first there came out two or three priests, and then a cardinal with his scarlet robe, and especially his scarlet hat, and passed into the church vestry. Thus within three-quarters of an hour came thirty cardinals, perhaps, in succession, each in a separate carriage. But "his holiness"—pardon me if I write it without capitals!—was the expected one. And now a stir upon the outskirts of the gathered throng, and a courier, gaily dressed and riding rapidly, makes his appearance; soon another, and another; then the applause of those near the corner of the square indicated that "this IX was not far off. And in a moment two black horses have turned the corner, with a rider on the nigh one; then two others, and still two more, and a coach with abundant gold and several crowns upon it, is seen in rapid motion. Shouts, and the music, and the waving of handkerchiefs greet its coming. Through the glass doors I see that the Pope is bowing to those on either side. But the carriage halts. One and another of his high dignitaries, gaily dressed, dismount from the open door. Then the Pope himself—shall I have a fair view of him? Yes; he stands up with no hat upon his head, looks directly towards where we are, makes a bow and waves his hand to the multitude in friendly recognition, turns slowly to the right, with a most benignant and pleasant look upon his face, and passes into the door. Pius IX. is one of the best looking men in Rome; very prepossessing in his appearance, and evidently a loving and loveable man, and one adapted to be popular.

The next day, in company with a friend, I proceeded to the Vatican, expecting to have still another opportunity to see him and the cardinals, and to witness in the Sistine chapel one of the great ceremonies of the Church, "the elevation of the host." At the outer entrance overcoat and hat were laid aside, and we proceeded towards the door, when the guard allowed my friend to pass, but objected to my coat; it was a frock-tail coat, and none such were admitted! My friend happened to have one, the forward angles of which had been elided. It seems that "mother church" objects to right angles! This is a new test of fellowship; but evidently there is something symbolical in it. A man's soul must have four *obtuse* angles, or he cannot enter into the kingdom of Pius IX! So, with a good, hearty laugh I turned back, and the outside porter joined with me in my merriment, as I put on my overcoat and went my way, meditating upon this new phase of geometrical theology!

A PRAYER FOR THE HOUR.

At the organization of the Ladies' National Covenent in Washington, Dr. McMurdy delivered the following eloquent and appropriate prayer:

Almighty and Everlasting God, our Heavenly Father, the Author of life, the Creator of mankind and the Supreme Governor of Nations, we render Thee our hearty thanks for all Thy blessing bestowed upon us and all men. We render Thee thanks for this, our country; for our years of prosperity and peace; for freedom for a long period from the scourges of nations. We thank Thee that our liberties and national existence are still preserved. And now do we lament before Thee our sins which have provoked Thy righteous indignation, by which we suffer from the dire calamities of rebellion and war, whereby so many homes have been rendered desolate, so many hearts have been wrung with anguish, and so many families have been bereft of husbands, fathers, and sons.

Yet we bless Thee that the sentiment of liberty and union and country survives, and that such a multitude of noble hearts have voluntarily given their precious lives to the national cause.

Look with pity, we beseech Thee, upon our nation. Send the dew of thy heavenly blessing upon the President, and all others in authority, giving them wisdom, firmness, and trust in Thee; remove every cause of rebellion and strife, and every hindrance to Union, and the success of our arms. Grant speedy victory to our armies in the field and our fleets on the water; be a present comfort to every wounded and sick soldier, in hospital and camp; sustain with Thy Holy Spirit the widowed and bereaved of our land; provide for the poor and needy, and may our holy religion prevail over the hearts and rule the lives of this whole nation. And as for the people of these United States in general, and especially we pray for the women of America, that they may know what they ought to do, and may have grace faithfully to perform the same. So fill their hearts with love to Thee and their country that they may gladly deny themselves of wonted luxuries, and thus assist in preserving the honor, the honesty, and the integrity of the nation, in restraining the unseemly extravagance of the people in this season of public calamity, and in diminishing the burdens of multitudes of restricted estates, and, at the same time saving thousands from perishing through augmented temptation.

Grant to this assembly, representing the women of America, that wisdom which cometh from above, and that spirit which will make them of one mind, in their holy undertaking.

These, and all other mercies that Thou seest convenient for them and this whole people, we ask in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ our most blessed Lord and Savior—Amen.

A gallant officer sends us the following instances of Jack's ingenuity in obtaining grog:

Under the stringent restrictions respecting grog, to which the men-of-war's men are now subjected, they resort to many curious expedients, instigated by the insatiable cravings of poor, weak human nature after "forbidden fruits." By the last supply steamer, one of the ship-chandlers, a grannam, received a box from home; on its contents being inspected by an officer, as usual, a loaf of bread was found, which he suggested should be cut in two—the result was the discovery of a canteen, bearing Uncle Sam's initials, filled with whisky. On a previous trip of the supply steamer, a box bound with iron hoops attracted suspicion, was opened, and found to contain only sugar cured hams, nicely done up in cloth, and whitewashed in the usual manner; nothing being suspected, it was being nailed up again, when an unfortunate nail penetrated one of the innocent hams, and the result was the immediate flow of corn juice, thus adding another proof to the assertion that "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." On another occasion the sailors on the New Ironsides purchased from a schooner which "passed muster" a barrel of potatoes, and only after a large number of them had become unmistakably intoxicated, was it discovered that the barrel contained a keg of whisky as well as the potatoes. These are merely specimens of the perverted ingenuity which is being constantly developed by the insane craving after grog.

Trifles are very often the cradles of momentous events. The simplest happenings often wed one's destiny to happiness, or to its dreaded converse. That Roman, white haired sage, "*Etiam capitus mans habet umbram*"—even a hair has its own shadow—expresses a volume of undisputed meaning. Happy and wise is that man who can apprehend and profit from fortuitous circumstances; who can soften the good and benignant, and expel the ill and unhallowed, out of life-experience; who can feed and fatten upon that elixir of rarest compounds and of most exhilarating effect—called by the name of "Golden Rule"—found in the intercourse with mankind at large. Then will the heifer part of one's being be generalized and softened; become supernal in its beauty, and magnet in its sparkle. Then will we say, with the poesy of all German idealists—"To die is but a joy, to live is surest grief!"—*Home Journal*.

LIFE IN IDAHO.

Summary Punishment of a Rowdy.

In mining districts and newly peopled territories, where a mixed population has been suddenly thrown together, strange scenes transpire. The absence of the conserving influence of law, and an efficient police to enforce it, renders it necessary oftentimes for the people, in order to protect their persons and property from the unlawful acts of desperadoes, to form Vigilance Committees. The action of these bodies is generally vigorous and summary, and a deaf ear is turned to all pleas of mercy. A correspondent, under date of March 10th, writing from Virginia City, Idaho Territory, gives the details of the efficiency of the Vigilance Committee in dealing with a desperado in that city:

J. A. Slade, known in Denver as well as here, has been a terror to this community. He has been keeping a ranch on the Madison branch of the Missouri River, about ten miles from here, but spent two-thirds of his time in town, and while here he was always drunk. He had with him at all times a gang of desperadoes, who feared nothing, and never observed law, order, or the counsel of any one. He frequently slapped law-abiding citizens in the face, and threatened to "bore them through," if his wish, whatever it might be, was not granted.

The citizens and vigilance Committee sent him word when he was sober that law and order should and would be preserved, and if he did not abide by this rule, which is imperative by them, he would soon suffer the consequences. Early this morning Slade and company were drunk—not dead-drunk, but crazy-drunk—and abused every one, calling them approbrious names, and daring any one to take it up. Papers were issued for his arrest, and while he was being arrested the warrants for himself and others were torn up, and vengeance threatened against the court. Before other warrants could be drawn, he went to the office of the Judge and called him a ——of a ——, and said some people's days were numbered, and thus abused the most respectable citizen among us. At 3:40 P. M. a company of about 300 men, all armed, marched from some place unknown to myself, up through Jackson street and halted directly in front of the place in which Slade was.

A guard was put around the town, and also the building that Slade was then in. Business was suspended; crowds gathered, the streets were full; old muskets and rifles glistened, and still no excitement prevailed. Gangs of men could be seen in every direction, but hardly a word was spoken. Nine-tenths of the people knew nothing of this affair or what the men were about to do. The question would be asked in every group of men, "what is the fuss," "who is dead," &c. At 4:30 Slade was arrested and conducted to a ravine at the edge of the street, where, lo and behold, there stood before him and is a newly erected gallows, for this special occasion. The hills and streets, housetops and every vacant spot in sight was covered with men, women and children. The crowd conducted him before the scaffold and asked him if he had anything to say before he would suffer death. All was quiet and still as death. Not a word could be heard from any one, except the cravings of the prisoner to see his wife.

About an hour previous to this, a message had been dispatched to his ranch for Mrs. Slade, but this was not known to the committee, and, therefore, his request was not granted. He was made to mount the stand, and given ten minutes to say what he pleased. He cried for Judge Davis, lawyer Sanders, and others. Judge Davis came forward, and was asked in the most entreating language by the prisoner to plead with the people for an innocent man. The prisoner said if they would allow him to leave the country he would immediately do so, and go anywhere directed. Judge Davis told him it was not in his power to do anything to save him. Again and again he would ask the time for his beloved wife to arrive. He said he had business matters to explain to her, and asked them for God's sake to grant him time for her arrival. His legs now trembled, his face was pale and his whole frame was nervous. He was now certain his time had come.

The rope was placed about his neck, and his arms bound, and again he cried, "For God Almighty's sake, let me see my beloved wife!" Cries of "Let him see his wife" from every quarter were heard, and a rush to the gallows was looked for. Excitement now prevailed, and a general fight was anticipated. In an instant about three hundred guns were leveled on the crowd, and in an instant more everything was as still as the hush of midnight. The prisoner was still begging for mercy, but all to no purpose. Hang him they would, and hang him they did, while he was still asking for a few moments longer, and without his being blindfolded, the trap was sprung. The fall was thirty inches, and his boot toes touched the ground. After hanging for thirty-one minutes, the rope was cut and the body conveyed to the Virginia Hotel.

The crowd still remained in the street, but not a word was said except by the aforementioned Naylor Thompson, who swore vengeance against the perpetrator of this deed. A dozen or more of the guards went after him, and marched him to the gallows, where they were about to deal it out to him, but, by the interference of some men, he was let loose. He will probably be banished. At 6 o'clock, and before the corpse was laid out, Mrs. Slade arrived. She is a lady who bears an excellent character here, and is thought much of by all her acquaintances. When she rode in front of the Virginia Hotel she alighted, and was conducted to the room in which her dead husband lay, yet ignorant of the fact that he was dead. As soon as she saw the body she cried that God might punish the murderer, in open daylight, of her husband. Her feelings can be better imagined than described, and the sympathy of this community is with her. She asked a friend of Slade's why he did not pull out his pistol and kill him before he was hanged.

Thus endeth the life of one who might have been a useful member of society, and who might have been beloved by this and other communities.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

IMPROVED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

AGENTS.

No. 27 Fifth street,

ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.

JNO. H. HAMPTON,
W. C. MORELAND.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—That desirable piece of Property near McKnight & Duncan's Rolling Mill, having a

River Front of Four Hundred and Twenty-Five Feet,

(425 ft.) and extending back about Two Hundred feet. (200 ft.) Enquire of

FRED. L. EHMSEN,
109 Fourth street, or 104 Second street,
my5-em.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

may4mm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
my4cwt Cash.

MECHANICS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax.

G. D. McGREW,
my4cwt Cash.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.

H. M. MURRAY, Cash.
my4cw

ALLEGHENY BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

J. W. COOK, Cash.
my4cow

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst.

F. M. GORDON,
my4cow Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared, out of the profits of the last six months, of FOUR DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
my3-3t

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst. The United States Excise Tax will be paid by the Bank.

JOHN HARPER,
my4cwd&w Cash.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES,

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received at RUSSELL & CO'S, 139 Liberty street, (up stairs) where plans and specifications may be seen for the erection of the PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR. Building about 200 feet square. Separate bids will be entertained for the Stone, Carpenter Work and machinery required. All to be put up under one general superintendance. Until Tuesday, 10th of May. (my2:w) W. S. RUSSELL, Pres't.

PROPOSALS.

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.

Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract.

A. L. CARLTON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap28:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH, CUSTOM HOUSE, April 26th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles according as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, and to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:w-tt-a-w

AUCTION SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap28:till June 23.

SAW MILLS.

MCLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Pailings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,

BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:ly MANCHESTER, PA.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:ly

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. 2ellly

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:ly

VERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:ly Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oct28:ly PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS.—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exception. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap20 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS!

NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap22 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.

BRADBURY BRADBURY

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Remoniums, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap20

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of charter, approved January 4th, 1864.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
ap14:tow

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,

No. 80 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. de10

MOOREHEAD ARTILLERY.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T, HARRISBURG, April 29th, 1864.

COL. JOHN P. GLASS, PITTSBURGH:

Colonel—I am directed by Governor Curtin to inform you that you are authorized to recruit a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, agreeable to communication order of the War Department of the 26th inst., from Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, and attested as officially THOS. M. VINCENT, Ass't Adj. Gen. Very respectfully, &c.,

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Under the above authority the undersigned will proceed at once to organize a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. Personsenlisting in this Regiment can assign themselves to the Sub-District of their own choice, and such Sub-Districts will get credit therefor, thus GUARANTEEING TO MEN the

Highest Bounties,

AND AFFORDING SUB-DISTRICTS THE GREATEST FACILITIES FOR FILLING THEIR QUOTAS SATISFACTORILY.

To each Company there will be 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, and 147 non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

No such opportunity may again offer to men desiring to serve their country as this favorite arm of the service. Applications from any part of Pennsylvania for authority to recruit men may be addressed to me at Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, but as the time is limited, such application must be made without delay.

JOHN P. GLASS, Colonel Commanding.
Recruiting Office, No. 65 FIFTH street, one door from Dispatch Building. my4:tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,

opposite Postoffice.

mh25

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land; situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

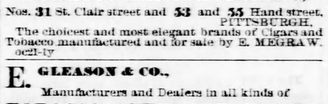
VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBRIS, No. 97 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh4:lm

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh4

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

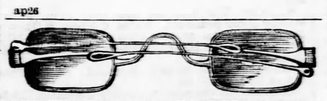
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, DIAMOND, Practical Opticians.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29:ly No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oct21-ly

E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane, de21:ly Allegheny, Pa.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:ly

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost, true was such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for readily pay.
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47 Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL

se7-ly POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1825.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialities attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap20

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments,
se28 122 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The application is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run by sewing-machines, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Refer to CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce, Isaac McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.

To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-it-a-w

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

DRY GOODS.

NEW

Cloaks,

Sacques,

Circulars,

Silks and Shawls,

Organdies,

Granadines and Foulards,

Dress Goods of every kind,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

ap20

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SOFT FINISH JACONETTES;
NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS;
WHITE SWISS AND TARLTONS;
BIRD EYE LINENS;
WHITE AND BUFF POCKETHANDKERCHIEFS:
JACONETTE EDGINGS;
do. INSERTINGS;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS;
do INSERTINGS;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
SHAWLS AND SACQUES;

A very large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED, AT

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
my3

NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, CIRCULARS,

SACQUES, BASQUINES

JACKETS, &c.,

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET.

Are offering the newest styles in these at very low prices. my2

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

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SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.

Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

ap8

H.

The Daily Commercial.

THE ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH.

Who is Responsible?

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE RAM.

The correspondence which we print below shows that the Navy Department was aware a year ago of the progress made by the rebels with the ram which recently did so much mischief at Plymouth, North Carolina, and that it cannot be accused of neglecting to urge the destruction of the ram, or blamed for lack of precautions against it.

We subjoin a table also, which shows the time at which by the terms of the contracts the light draught iron-clad batteries, drawing six and a half feet, were to be finished. The seasonable completion of these vessels would have supplied the means of meeting the rebels successfully:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
Off Newport News, Va.
April 17, 1864—P M.

GENERAL: Permit me to renew my previous suggestion in favor of abandoning the occupation of so many points in the Sounds, and the razing of the enemy's abandoned defenses.

Our present policy of occupying detached posts struck me last fall, and more so now than then, as being expensive, insecure, and subjecting us to attack in detail; whereas if we occupied one good position the concentration of our land and naval forces would better enable us to act our part of prosecuting the war. Naval movements necessarily follow army policy in this matter as, we cannot withdraw our assistance whilst you need it in the occupation of a place.

Matters are taking the same critical turn here as in the Sound. The enemy are trying to cut off our positions in detail, and to reoccupy their abandoned works. Our policy of scattered occupation is certainly bad, and cannot be too soon abandoned.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully yours,
S. P. LEE,
[Signed] A. R. Admiral, Squadron
Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, Com'g Dep't of N. C.,
Washington, N. C.

Extract from a letter of Admiral Lee to Commander Davenport, dated Newbern, N. C., Aug. 19, 1863:

"Gen. Foster informed me on his arrival at Fortress Monroe to succeed Gen. Dix, that half the gunboats in the sounds might be withdrawn, they being no longer necessary here for military purposes, as he had carried out my suggestion to fortify the positions he thought necessary to hold, and has accordingly fortified Newbern, Washington and Plymouth."

NOTE—Gunboats were not withdrawn.

Extract from a report made to Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, Aug. 2t, 1863, by Lieut. Commander W. P. Flusser, and forwarded to the Department:

"I requested Gen. Foster to detach a small party from the main cavalry force to destroy the boat and battery building at Edward's Ferry, but did not succeed in impressing him with the importance of the move, and it was not done."

NOTE—At the time referred to Lieut. Com. Flusser was co-operating with Gen. Foster in a movement up the Chowan river.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1863.

SIR:—I have the honor to present to your consideration a subject of great importance connected with the maintaining possession of the Sounds of North Carolina.

Information received from time to time places it beyond doubt that the rebels are constructing and have nearly completed, at Edwards Ferry, near Weldon, on the Roanoke River, a ram and an iron-clad floating battery. It is represented that these vessels will be completed in the course of four or six weeks. It is further represented that an attack by land and water on Plymouth is contemplated.

Our force of wooden vessels in the sound, necessarily of light draught and lightly armed, will by no means be adequate to contend against the rebel ram and battery, should they succeed in getting down the Roanoke, and in that event our possession of the sounds would be jeopardized.

It is impracticable for our vessels to ascend the Roanoke to any great distance, in consequence of the shallowness of the water, their exposed situation from the fire of sharp shooters, and the earthworks represented to be located at different points, particularly at Rainbow Bluff.

Were our iron-clads now completed and available for service in the Sounds, they could not be sent there, as they draw too much water to cross the bulkhead at Hatteras. Our light draught ones will not be completed for some time to come.

In view of all these facts, I deem it proper to suggest the importance of an effort on the part of the army, to surprise and destroy the rebel ram and battery referred to, or of obstructing the river by torpedoes, piles, or otherwise, so as to prevent their descent. Permit me to urge some measure of this sort. This Department will be happy to co-operate, so far as it may be able, in adopting such steps as may seem practicable and adequate to secure us against threatening disaster.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Sec'y. of the Navy
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y. of War.

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
Beaufort Harbor, N. C., Nov. 24, 1863.

SIR—I returned here this evening after visiting Newbern, Washington, Plymouth and Roanoke Island, in company with General Butler, who left Hatteras Inlet this morning for Beaufort Harbor, N. C., and Hampton Roads, without explanation his previous purpose to make with me a reconnoisance off Wilmington, whither I go to-morrow morning.

The General concluded that it would not be necessary to sink any vessels above Plymouth, but only to drive some piling across the Roanoke, including the island channel and the two thoroughfares just above Plymouth.

He expressed his unconcern about the rebel ram, but promised me to obtain all the information about the one up the Roanoke and the rebel gunboat on the Neuse.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral,
Commanding N. A. B. Squadron.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

Iron-Clad Steam Batteries.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Contractor.	Time—100	Expiration
Chimo, Adams, Boston		6	Sept. 16, '63
Cohoes, M. F. Merritt, New York		6	Oct. 17, '63
Casco, Atlanta Works, Boston		6	Sept. 14, '63
Ellah, C. W. McCord, St. Louis		6	Feb. 24, '64
Klamath, A. Swift & Co., Cincinnati		6	Sept. 26, '63
Koka, Wilcox & Whitney, Philadelphia		8	Dec. 24, '63
Modoc, J. S. Underhill, New York		6	Dec. 4, '63
Napa, H. Hollingsworth, Wilmington		6	Sept. 2, '63
Naubuc, W. P. Prime, Williamsburg		6	Oct. 2, '63
Nauset, D. McKay, Boston		8	Feb. 10, '64
Shawsee, Curtis & Tilton, Boston		8	Dec. 2, '63
Squando, MacKay & Aldus, Boston		6	Nov. 4, '63
Shiloh, G. C. Boston, St. Louis		8	Feb. 24, '64
Suncook, Globe Works, Boston		6	Sept. 17, '63
Tunis, Ramyson & Archibald, Chester, PA		8	Nov. 4, '63
Umpqua, Snowden & Mason, Pittsburgh		6	Sept. 9, '63
Wassue, G. W. Lawrence, Portland		8	July 3, '64
Waxsaw, W. Demuead & Co., Batsaw, N. Orleans		8	Sept. 13, '63
Yazoo, Merrick & Son, Philadelphia		6	Sept. 2, '63
Yuma, A. Swift & Co., Cincinnati		6	Sept. 26, '63

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Highly Interesting from Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, April 28.

The greater part of the 20th corps is about to make a rapid march in some direction, where there will be a probability of fighting. No transportation will be allowed but barely sufficient to carry the necessary ammunition and ten days' rations, of which three will be carried by the soldiers in their haversacks. Surplus transportation, ordnance, etc., has been "turned over," and other preparations made. Scouting parties have already been sent out in the direction of Trenton. There are various surmises as to the direction to be taken, but it will be where rebels are expected to be found. No tents or baggage whatever are allowed. Officers, except those who have horses, will carry their own baggage, being thus on the same footing with the soldiers. Ringgold, Trenton, or Dalton is supposed to be our probable destination. Hot work ahead. The 2d division of this corps has just arrived. The whole three divisions are now here.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FT. SMITH.

French Sympathy with the Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, May 1.—The *Conservative's* Fort Smith correspondent says: In a late letter, mention was made of the fact that Price's army in Southwestern Arkansas had quite recently been re-clothed with English goods, which had been received via Mexico and Texas. The recent visit of Sterling Price to Texas had this for its object. Information recently received, develops a startling fact. The point at which these supplies crossed into Texas, was probably at the Eagle Pass (Fort Duncan.) To that point from the sea-coast, supplies were *guarded to Texas by French soldiers.* There is no doubt of this fact. The information came in a direct way. It behooves the State Department to investigate the matter. A very large amount of stores, warlike and otherwise, are reported as constantly arriving. The trains are always protected by French military authorities, till they reach the Confederate lines.

Impressment of Steamboats by Government Authority—The State Militia, Etc

CINCINNATI, May 3.

The steamboat interest was considerably startled yesterday by the receipt of several orders informing them that their vessels were required for Government service.

They were ordered to report at Lonisville without delay. The boats thus seized are the Eclipse, Havana, Idaho, Nightingale and Dunleith. They will leave as soon as possible, in obedience to their orders.

The preparation of the militia to leave the city has awakened a new military spirit. Of the city militia, over three thousand have reported, and to-day were clothed, armed and equipped for field service. They go to Camp Dennison tomorrow, thence into active service; whither, is not known.

Our railroads are all taxed to their utmost capacity in transportation of troops to the East and to Chattanooga;

General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Afternoon Session.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

The Conference re-assembled at three o'clock. Opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Peck, of California.

Bishop Scott in the Chair.

The journal of the morning session was read by the Secretary.

Rev. J. Mason, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution providing for a Committee on Public Worship, which was passed. The Rev. Dr. Bartine, No. 681 North Eleventh street, is Chairman of the Committee.

A Committee of Seven on the Celebration of the Centennary of American Methodism, was ordered.

Much of the afternoon was taken up in the organization of the Standing Committees. The only ones reported are—

Committee on Episcopacy.—Rev. Dr. Trimble, of Ohio, President; Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Rock River, Secretary.

On Itinerancy.—Rev. John M. Reid, of Gennesee, President; Rev. A. Nelson, Central Ohio, Secretary.

On Boundaries.—This committee have the privilege of organizing and reporting in the morning.

During the afternoon a great variety of petitions, memorials and resolutions on various subjects were received and appropriately referred.

An appeal from William Wilmot, of the California Conference, and also from Henry T. Johns, of Troy Conference, were presented and referred.

After a variety of motions of minor importance, the Conference adjourned at half past five o'clock, with the benediction from the Rev. Dr. Patton.

Third Day—May 4.

Devotional services, this morning, were conducted by the Rev. R. Haney, of Central Illinois.

Bishop Baker occupied the Chair. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Various petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately referred. Many petitions were presented in favor of lay representation and extension of the term of pastoral service, showing that some improvement in these respects in the government of the church must take place. The sooner the better. It is evident that the adoption of these measures is only a question of time.

The Committee on Boundaries reported that they have elected Rev. Dr. Tippett, of East Baltimore, for their Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Creary, of Minnesota, for Secretary.

The Committee on Slavery selected Rev. Dr. Creary, of Minnesota, Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Wise, of Providence, Secretary.

Committee on Missions—Rev. W. H. Goode, of N. Indiana, Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Wiley, of Newark, Secretaries.

A resolution to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Discipline that the Bishop cannot appoint a Presiding Elder more than four years in eight to that office, was offered and referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Rev. Mr. Thornton offered an apology for the absence of his colleague, Rev. Mr. Pope, who is detained on account of the serious illness in his family in England. He also requested the body to appoint a delegate to the Wesleyan body, and promised such greeting and welcome to him as would show the estimate they place on the M. E. Church in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, the delegate from the Irish Conference, then proceeded to address the Conference.

In the opening of his address he referred to a former official visit which he made to the General Conference in the year 1856, and the death of some valuable men who were then present. The Apostolical Rev. Bishop Waugh, the amiable and eloquent John A. Collins the venerable Father Finley, of the West, and many others had passed away; but now their places as he believed were fully filled by other good men. He congratulated the body upon the position the church had taken in favor of liberty, unity and peace; and assured the American church, that in Ireland there are constant prayers ascending to the God of our Fathers, for their beloved brethren who are involved in the strife for the life of the Republic. A hearty sympathy is felt throughout that entire country for this. He alluded to the financial condition of the Irish Wesleyan Church, and to the comparatively crippled condition of the finances owing to the vast emigration from that country. Never was emigration so great as during the last three months. He would therefore suggest that the American Church should help them. One hundred thousand dollars have been pledged eight years ago out of which $2,000 has been paid. By the liberality of the M. E. Church much good had been accomplished for Ireland, and he hoped that the whole $100,000 might be completed within two years, so that the plan that they had formed might be fully perfected.

Rev. Dr. Thompson offered resolutions expressive of welcome to the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Ireland, and providing for the references of the several parts of his address to the appropriate Standing Committees.

The Bishop announced the names of the Committee to make arrangements for Fast Day services on Friday next, as follows: Rev. G. Moody, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Bartine, of Philadelphia; and Rev. S. Y. Monroe, of New Jersey.

Rev. Dr. Dubbin offered a resolution that all resolutions or papers offered for the consideration of the Conference shall be reduced to writing, and read by the Secretary, unless it be otherwise ordered by the Conference; which was carried.

Rev. Mr. Riley, of Baltimore, moved that a Committee of Seven, on the State of the Colored Members of the Church, be appointed. The motion he advocated in a speech of great clearness and force.

Rev. Dr. Curry made an address, which was very feebly applauded when he spoke in favor of having colored Ministers in all the Conferences. He was opposed to the formation of separate Conferences for the colored people. They must be brought into close connection with the white population, he thought.

Rev. Dr. Morley thought that God Almighty is going to give us an exodus of the whole colored concern to South America. After we get this little family difficulty settled and the funeral over, we will then push on to the Isthmus of South America, clear out Mexico and give the people of color a pre-emption right to that territory.

During the speech of Dr. M., the greatest excitement prevailed, and when he sat down the resolution of Mr. Riley was adopted almost by acclamation

Rev. Mr. Hill, of Indiana, offered a resolution appointing a delegation of five members of the body to convey to the African General Conference, now in session in this city, its Christain greeting, and expressing a willingness to receive a similar delegation from that body to this General Conference.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Episcopacy were instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the Church into Episcopal Districts, and of designating the place where each bishop shall reside.

An afternoon session at 3 o'clock was ordered for to-day.

The Committee on Boundaries were requested, whenever practicable, to conform the boundaries of Conferences to State lines.

The Committee on the Episcopacy was instructed to inquire into the law under which a certain Presiding Elder, on Long Island, held that office on the same district for five consecutive years.

The Rev. W. L. Thornton, the English delegate, was requested to preach a sermon before the Conference at any time that will suit his convenience.

The Bishops were requested to deliver their quadrennial address, if it suits their views, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on Fast-day ceremonies reported that they had agreed to concentrate the devotions of the people by holding services at the Union church.

The Committee on Education reported that they had selected Rev. Mr. Merrick Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Brook Secretary.

The Conference closed with the doxology and benediction, from Rev. Dr. Covington, of Illinois.

SHOE STRINGS.—In consequence of the hoop-skirt business going down so suddenly, large numbers of middle-men with moderate means were left high and dry on the sand bank of misfortune, with great quantities of braiding machines on their hands and nothing for them to do. This put them to their wits' ends, and they were not long in discovering the new channel of usefulness opening before them, when those who were able to procure the necessary additional apparatus, launched out into the business of braiding shoe strings, and some are prosecuting a profitable trade in that line.

Patterson, determined not to be behind in this as well as in every good work, can already boast of several establishments within its limits, and, as far as the quality and finish of the articles goes, we will put them against the best products of the country. When the machines, now being prepared for the work, get under way, they will be able to send to market several thousand gross per week.

The manufacture or braiding of the string is essentially the same as the process of wire covering for hoop-skirts, the same machines being used with very little alteration. The tagging or tipping with brass of the ends of the string is the most difficult and tedious part of the work. The string is not, as is generally supposed, cut the proper length and then tagged, but is run through the machine whole, two tags being put on at once with the machine claimed by Fletcher, of Rhode Island, others only putting on one, cutting it off at the same time. After being cut they are tied up in bundles of a gross each, and labelled with the quality and size, when they are ready for market. They run in different lengths, from eight inches to twenty-four and upwards. The materials used are silk, cotton, mohair, linen, and flate, comprising the round, flat, square, and glazed varieties. The average cost at wholesale by the gross is about 90 cents. In 1863 a cart load would be bought at 7 cents a dozen, or only half the present rates by the single pair, and were sold on the street at three pairs for two cents; now they bring two cents a pair.

Girls are mostly employed in the manufacture, averaging nearly twenty-five hands to every seventy-five machines.—*Patterson Press.*

A WONDERFUL STORY, BUT MOST POSITIVELY TRUE.—A citizen of this place, walking in the woods, found a nest of young mocking birds. He placed the nest in a cage, which he hung upon the same tree, thinking that the mother could take better care than he of her brood. Visiting his young family upon the following Sunday, he found to his surprise that the birds had all disappeared, and in the bottom of the cage was coiled up a large black snake, so swollen that he could not get out of the hole through which he had entered. Indignant at the audacity of the fellow, and burning with revenge, he carried his snakeship to a burning limekiln and placed him upon a heated rock, when to his surprise the snake burst open, and the five young birds flew out, but were so scorched by the fire that he could not save them. The name of the gentleman is Mr. Charles Hunse.—*Cape Girardeau Argus.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
		BANKS.			
50	Exchange	—	—	68½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	68	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	57¼	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	63½	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	—	57	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Al'y	—	110	—	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	51	" 4
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	—	61	3
42	Western	—	—	53¾	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—	33	—
50	Eureka	50	—	48	" 4.00
30	Pittsburgh	34	—	35	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	27¾	1
25	People's	28	—	28¾	2
50	Penna	—	45	—	—
		BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	—	27½	—
26	St. Clair Street	40	45	—	5
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	6
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¼	—
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	17	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
50	do (Interest)	—	—	17	—
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	90	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
		GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25	Allegheny	38	—	88	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	—
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lunsco	—	27	—	—
	Arideco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	9	11	—	—
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	81	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	—
	do 6's	—	—	95	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	66¾	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	97	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

THURSDAY, May 5th.

Our local money market was quite active today. Rates are without any material change, and under an abundant supply must rule in favor of the borrower. Bank stocks, since the dividend, have not fallen in price, but maintain their former quotations. The semi-annual dividends which they have declared, do not come up to the expectations of many of the stockholders—larger ones were looked for—and we heard some dissatisfaction expressed in the matter. The large business and immense profits of the last six months, which their monthly statements exhibit, would lead to the expectation of extraordinary dividends. The dividends of the Philadelphia banks are some of them double that of our banks, and is a subject of remark by the press of that city. It is frequently said that country banks, with little capital, declare as large dividends as the city banks generally.

Various are the opinions about the future of the Stock market. "Many reason that prices, after falling so heavily, cannot possibly go much lower, while others think that the feeling of alarm is so extended that the bottom is not nearly reached. Victory and defeat are each made alike to serve the cause of both bulls and bears, who waste a huge amount of eloquence in endeavoring to inspire their followers with their sentiments. Out of all their theories there is but one truth to be deducted, and that is, that nobody can tell certainly anything about the future of the stock market."

Since the payment of the May coupons of the 5-20s, prices have receded and there is a general disposition to sell under the expectation that they can be replaced at a lower price before next November.

—A meeting of the Iron Merchants was held on last Tuesday, when it was agreed to advance one half cent per pound on sheet iron. There was some opposition to the measure, but it was finally agreed to, with the understanding that the price of nails should remain as formerly.

—An election for a Board of Directors for the Birmingham Gas Company was held on Monday, resulting in the election of the following persons: John P. Pears, J. Bausman, B. Robinson, C. Arbuthnot, J. K. Morange, A. Chambers, Adam Trautman and Abigail Hays.

—The richest and most successful operator at the Philadelphia Stock Board, worth easy half a million, one year and a half ago had some trouble to raise funds enough to purchase his dinner. The three heavy operators on Wall street two years ago had not a dollar. One of them was a ticket-seller at Staten Island. Now he controls stock enough of one of our heaviest railroads to elect a President. The men who are making all the rumpus in stocks are men whom, outside of Wall street, men would not trust with one hundred dollars. They buy, smash up, take fifty dollars and start again.

—The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending April 20, compare as follows with the statement of the previous week:

	April 13,	April 20,
Public deposits	£5,929,922	£5,787,329
Other deposits	13,580,029	13,384,069
Government securities	11,022,267	11,022,267
Other securities	20,286,038	20,476,012
Notes in circulation	21,255,220	21,161,671
Specie and bullion	13.080,400	12,743,302

There was a demand in England for bullion of all sorts on the 22d ult., and a fair supply in the market for ordinary wants, but sovereigns continued to be drawn from the bank to some extent for export.

—The Cashier of the Freeman's Bank, Rhode Island, which institution basely refused to receive its notes, because through the carelessness of some of its officers it lost a batch of them about a year ago, writes to a friend in Detroit, to receive no bills of the *old issue:* to take nothing but the new issue, which is distinguished from the old by having *green backs* and green letters."

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Friday, May 6, 1864.

The Oil market was full of excitement yesterday. There are plenty of buyers for Crude, and pretty much all that was on hand unsold was disposed of early in the day. The late foreign news and the excitement and improvement in the eastern markets set oil dealers wild. The sales this week, so far, is probably the largest that were ever before made in this market during the same length of time. The receipts during the past four days were small, as compared with the same time last week. The Allegheny river is again rising with four feet of water at Oil City. This will enable the boats to reach that point without any difficulty. We may soon look for heavy receipts of oil. The Ida Rees and Urilda were expected down last evening. The following sales will give the reader a fair idea of how the market stands:

Crude—One sale reported yesterday morning on the wharf was made at 29¼c for 1,00 bbls. The Clyde made us say 290. The following sales were made with packages included: 1,000 bbls 29¼c; 250 bbls do at 29½; 1,200 bbls do 29¼; 250 bbls do 28½; sales, the barrels to be returned: 81 bbls at 23c; 200 do 24c; 100 do 24½c; 500 do 24; 510 do 24c; 1,700 do 25c.

Refined—Was in great measure neglected. The sales were small, viz: 600 bbls bonded 52 for Oil City brand; 110 do 52; sales 75 bbls inferior, free at 55: free, Oil City brand was held at 62c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

W P Logan, 265 bbls: Fleming Bro 300; Ashbaugh, 340; A D Millen, 150; Real & Hill, 200. Total 1,225.

Pittsburgh Lumber and Timber Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1864.

The Lumber market was firm during the week. This was caused principally by the export demand from the lower cities. Prices continue to rule high. The large stocks that arrived during the late freshets was purchased principally by the Cincinnati and Louisville dealers, who have been in the market for some time making their selections. We note the following transactions:

TIMBER MARKET.

Sales 300,000 feet, barge, at 24@27c ₱ cubic foot.
Sales 200,000 " bridge, at 20@23c " "
Sales 460,000 " box boards, at 16@19c " "

BOARD MARKET.

Sales 400,000 feet, to go to Cincinnati, at $30 00.
Sales 240,000 " for this market, at $28 00.
Sales 170,000 " " " at $29 00.

SHINGLE MARKET.

Shingles were scarce; prices rule high.
Sales 700,000 feet at $5@6 ₱ M.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum has arrived only to the extent of 2,084 barrels, and the sales reach $6,000@50,000 barrels. Under such circumstances, with little or no stock here, and with the steamer Scotia's news to hand reporting quite a great advance in Liverpool, viz: from 1½d to 2d, the mildest expression that can be said respecting our market is that it has been quite excited, or at least that dealers have been wildly excited, and that prices of Refined in bond, and Crude, have bounded upward with velocity; and that the tendency is still strongly upward under large export orders and engagements. One firm alone has sold the enormous quantity of 12,000 barrels Refined to-day, at 60c per gallon, deliverable in equal quantities in June, July, and August, buyer's option; 15,000@18,000 barrels do besides, on the spot, and deliverable all May and next month, at 59@61c for light Straw to prime White, chiefly at 60c, buyer and seller's option, with option, with sales on the spot for export at this rate; 6,000 barrels Crude sold for export on private terms, but supposed at 37½@38¾c, certainly at no lower but probably at higher rates, as sales of some 10,000 barrels have been made, on the spot and deliverable in May and June, at 38¾@40c, chiefly at 38¾@39¾c, buyer's option, closing buoyant at 40@41c.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The sales were mostly of the lower qualities, but prices were unchanged. The sales compose 9 hhds scraps at $2 to $4 90; 50 hhds green and damaged lugs at from $4 90 to $6 10; 11 hhds factory lugs at from $6 50 to $7 50; 28 hhds planters' lugs at from $7 65 to $11 60; 16 hhds common shipping leaf at from $12 to $16 30; 5 hhds medium shipping leaf at from $16 90 to $23; 6 hhds common and medium manufacturing at from $20 50 to $25 50; 2 hhds good manufacturing at from $31 50 to $34 25; 8 boxes sat $5 40 to $7 20. Forty-two hhds were rejected. The total sales were 191 hhds and 8 boxes.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
May 6th, 1864.

Business was not very active, the demand for the leading articles being restricted to small transactions to meet the wants of the local trade. Our rivers continue in fine navigable order for the largest class of boats. Freights are beginning to fall off, and boats have to wait their turn in order to get a load. The weather yesterday was delightful. We had the genuine Spring article without adulteration. The steamers Camelia and Alpha left for Nashville loaded to their utmost capacity with Government freight, which is plenty for that port. The Olive dropped down to the Point and will load for the same port. When all fails "Uncle Abraham" comes to our relief and helps the boats out. The Empire City left last evening for Saint Louis with a good and paying trip. She will be followed by the Nevada, who is receiving for that port, and will probably get off to-day. The Leonidas is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will get off to-morrow without fail. Captain Thorckmorton's new steamer Montana is ready to receive freight for St. Louis and Missouri river. She is a beauty, and no mistake. The Damsel has her sign out for Nashville. She will load after the Olive. The new packet Bayard made a trial trip yesterday. She runs like a streak, and will be as fleet as the wind. The Minerva is the Wheeling packet to-day. The Julia will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. Capt. W. Dravo's new steamer Cherokee will haul up to the landing to-morrow. Business on the Allegheny wharf was active. The excitement in oil continues. There is a large amount changing hands at the present time.

HAY—The market yesterday was not so firm. The sales at the scales were made at a shade lower; 11 loads were disposed of at $38@40 per ton; sales of 5 tons of baled on the wharf, at $38.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; buyers appear to have withdrawn for the present; holders are not uneasy; they say their time will soon arrive. We have only small sales to report from stores, for local purposes, Some 420 bbls were disposed of at the following figures: Extra, $6 90@7; Extra family, $7 75, 7 90@8; for very choice brands $8 20 was demanded.

BUTTER—Was in moderate request. The sales were restricted to light parcels, viz: 4 bbls roll at 26@27c; 10 bbls at 25@29c; 4 do at 28@30c; 6 do, 28c.

GRAIN—We have but few sales to report of this article. The offerings were limited. The demand appears to be increasing. Corn was in fair demand; sales 1 car snelled at $1 33; 250 bush ear at $1 30. Oats were in good demand; the offerings were small; sales 400 bush at depot; 88c; 200 do in store, 92c. Wheat—There was nothing doing; prices were nominal. The same term will apply to Barley and Rye.

FISH—The market was firm, with a steady local demand. Herring—Sales 25 half bbls, $6. Mackerel—Sales No. 1, large, $12 75. No. 2 do were unchanged. White Fish—Sales 12 half bbls, $9.

CHEESE—The prices are increasing; sales 30 bxs new W. R., 14@15c.

OIL MEAL was steady, but prices were unchanged; sales 4 tons at $36.

EGGS—The market exhibited no change; sales 2 bbls at 18c; 4 do, 17@18c; 10 bbls do at the same figures.

DRIED FRUIT was in fair demand. Sales of 60 bush Apples at 10½@11c. Peaches—Sales 80 bush at 17@18c ₱ lb. The receipts are increasing.

SUGARS—The market was very firm, with a steady local demand. Sales 6 hhds R Rice at 18½c; 9 do do at 18c; 10 do Orleans at 19½@19¾c; sales of A Coffee, 10 bbls, at 25c; sales 10 bbls Crushed at 26¾c.

MOLASSES was in fair demand. Sales 20 bbls old at $1; new, $1 10.

COFFEE—There was a steady demand. Sales 20 bbls at 47@47½c.

SYRUP—Sales 15 bbls at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

SOAP—We noticed a sale of 2,100 lbs Magic Evasive at 4c.

POTATOES—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales 102 bbls Neshannocks at $4; 50 do at $3 75; 150 bush at $1 20 ₱ bush.

BACON—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The market continues active and sales were regular. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the daily sales are thinning the stock down. It looks as if the supply would soon become exhausted. By the river we notice a fair amount of receipts. The sales were: Shoulders—1,600 lbs at 12½c; 700 do at 12¾c. Plain Hams—5,000 lbs at 17@17½c; 3,000 do at 17¾c. Kibbed Sides—6,020 lbs at 14@12¾c; clear was held at 14½c. Sugar Cured Hams—15,000 lbs Plain at 19c, and 8,000 lbs Canvassed at 21c.

DRIED BEEF—The demand was fair and sales regular; 12,000 lbs were disposed of at 15½c.

WHISKY—We have to notice a very unsettled market. Small lots City Rectified were reported at $1 25@1 28.

LARD—Was in moderate demand; sales 14 bbls at 14½c.

LARD OIL—We note sales 30 bbls No. 1 at $1 15 ₱ gallon.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, May 4, 1864.

The week's receipts of stock were large. The rates for the previous week were not maintained; prices in the East let down and our market followed suit. Drovers yeld out as long as they could, but were compelled to give way under the force of circumstances. The decline in Hogs was larger than in Cattle, being fully 75@$1 ₱ cwt. Sheep—there was not much doing; the principal portion was not sent East. The weather has become more settled, and receipts will be likely to increase. The following is the official account for the week ending on the 4th:

Cattle	3,421 head	Hogs	9,633 head
Sheep	1,121 "	Horses	347 "

CATTLE—The Government purchasers were on hand early and late, and bought pretty much all that were offered; at least, all the best qualities. The prices, which were firm in the early part of the week, gave way before the close. The sales were the largest we have reported since the new yards have been opened. The number weighed at the yard scales were 3,421 head. The sales made were in large parcels, viz:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Wm Rice & Co sold 500 head, choice, at $8 75.
Wm Rice & Co bought 102 head at 7 75@7 87.
Wm Rice & Co bought 84 head at 6 75@8 70.
Wm Rice & Co bought 61 head at 7 75@8 75.
J B Huff sold 92 head at 8 75.
Trowbridge, Marks & Grenwalt sold 1,000 head at 8 75.
R C Crum sold 510 head at 8 90.

HOGS.—The receipts were very large, amounting in the aggregate to 9638 head. The principal portion was sent East and were not offered in this market. Prices opened higher early in the week drovers were soon compelled to accept of a reduction at the close. The rates were fully 70@100 per cent. lower. The only sales that we could learn of were:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co bought 350 head at $8.
Gilchrist & Co bought 235 head at $8.

The above were all the transactions we could learn of. The balance were forwarded east.

SHIPMENTS TO PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Wm M Tilden, through John Reyenthayler, shipped 4,000 head.
Berry and Yongland shipped 400 head.
J Turner shipped 400.

The balance were forwarded on drovers account.

SHEEP.—There was nothing done worthy of special notice. The receipts foot up to 4121 head which was large for this market. The only sales which came under our notice, were the following, viz:

175 head was disposed of at 8,50 ₱ cwt.

ALLEGHEY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, May 4.

The market during the week was but poorly supplied. The principal transactions being to butchers to supply the wants of the local tade. Prices toward the close were weak. The sales reported were as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Marks & Greenawalt sold 563 head on $8@9.
W. Gud sold 18 head at $8@8 50.
H. A. Herrick sold 17 head at $7@9.
C. Lamour sold 10 head at $8@9.
Myers & Bro. sold 62 head at $7@8 50.
A. Bider sold 200 head at $8 85.
P. Orr sold 272 head at $8@9.
J. Harmer sold 33 head at $7 62.
W. Gud sold 18 head at $9.
D. Weldy sold 83 head at $9.

Hogs—There was nothing done worth mentioning. Prices were nominal.

SHEEP.—A few head were retailed. One lot of 78 head of clipped was sold at $5 50 ₱ cwt.

Havana Market.

April 26.

SUGAR less active; white quoted $5¼@7¼ ₱ 100 lbs, yellow Nos. 18 to 20, 4½@4¾; brown 11 and 12, 4⅝@4¾; cucurucho 5 to 10, 4⅝@4½; muscovado very scarce and sells readily on arrival at 4, 4⅜, 5 and 5 1-16. Sales 2000 hhds. Shipped hence and Matanzas the past week to New York 9883 bxs, 1870 hhds. Boston, 812 and 273. Philad. 1160 bxs. Portland, 493 and 357.

MOLASSES, clayed, 7½@8rs; muscovado held at 8½@9.

Sales lard from public stores $13@15½ 50 tcs ex ship, 13¾.

SUGAR CURED HAMS, 16@17¼.

Two cargoes Norway Cod, 7¼@7¾.

BUTTER, 38.

COAL OIL, 5@5½rs ₱ gal.

BROOMS, 2 5-16 ₱ doz; wrapping paper 3¾@3½ rials.

Exchange on London, 9@8¾c premium; very little inclination to deal with United States paper, sales $50,600 at 47@48 discount.

New York Tallow Market.

Sales since our last, 15,000 lbs., at 13¾@14c ₱ lb. Messrs. Knight & Sons notice the week's business thus: "Since our last issue the market has fluctuated considerably. On Tuesday the demand was very active at 14½c. The amount of business done during the week has been large, at prices varying from 14¼@14½c, and some very choice brought 14¾c. We note some large lots sold at the East at 14¼c, equal to 14½ here. The stock of Tallow is being greatly reduced in this city, and the small arrivals tend to keep up the price. The inquiry for soap is low is fair at 13¼c. Tallow Oil is held at 13½c. To-day the